

RADIO-PERCEPTION

THE JOURNAL OF THE
BRITISH SOCIETY OF DOWSERS

Vol. X No. 75



MARCH, 1952

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JOURNAL OF THE BRITISH SOCIETY OF DOWSERS

Vol. X No. 75

March, 1952

NOTICES

It appears from remarks made at the Annual General Meeting that there are members who want to become proficient dowsers and would like to know of a competent instructor.

The Editor would be glad to put any member living in the south or south-west of England who possesses the necessary sensitiveness and seriously intends to attain proficiency, in touch with someone who is prepared to act as an instructor in his own particular method.

As conditions would vary in each case, all details regarding fee, place and time of lessons would be a matter for direct arrangement between instructor and student.

* * * *

The "Proceedings" of the Scientific and Technical Congress of Radionics and Radiesthesia held in May, 1950, can be obtained from Colonel A. H. Bell, York House, Portugal Street, London, W.C.2, price 7/6 post free.

* * * *

The book by Mr. V. D. Wethered, B.Sc., entitled *A Radiesthetic Approach to Health and Homoeopathy or Health and the Pendulum*, is now available, price 10/6 to non-members and 8/6 to members.

* * * *

The following books are also published by the Society:—
Dowsing, by Captain W. H. Trinder, 10/- (7/6 to members)
Radiations, by T. Bedford Franklin, M.A., F.R.S.E., 8/6

* * * *

The following book has been added to the Library, having been kindly presented by Mr. L. Edwards, B.S.D.:—

Dr. E. Greenly. *A Hand through Time*, 2 Vols., 1938, 750 pages

This book is essentially a biography but contains many interesting references to geology and geologists, the author having been employed on geological survey.

* * * *

An instrument has been designed by Dr. Michael Ash to confirm objectively the findings of dowsers. The "detector," which is easily portable, is independent of any artificial source of energy, and requires no batteries or supply of electricity. It is therefore suitable for use for prospecting in places remote from civilisation.

The circuit consists of a crystal headphone between earth and one end of a resonant circuit comprising a variable coil and condenser. A "sample" of the body required is connected to the zero end of the coil which is then tuned to give a signal on the headphone when the detector is pointing in the direction of the objective.

It is available for hire, together with a trained operator, through Mr. Noel Chavasse, M.C., 19 Augustus Road, Birmingham 15.

As reported in the *Western Morning News* of January 26th, a highly successful demonstration was given to members of the Cornish Mining Development Association when in London on Tuesday, 22nd January, to see Viscount Swinton.

The detector is to be demonstrated in a Cornish mine in the near future.

* * * *

Contributions for the *Journal*, preferably in typescript, should be sent to the Editor at least five weeks before the first day of March, June, September and December, if they are to appear in the respective *Journals* for those months.

* * * *

The price of new *Journals* to members, in excess of the free number, and of old *Journals*, is 2/- and 1/6 respectively.

Six free copies of the *Journal* will be given, on request, to writers of articles in it, in addition to the usual copy.

* * * *

The Society's badges can be obtained from the Honorary Secretary for 1/3 post free.

* * * *

Communications for the Editor, and inquiries, should be sent to Colonel A. H. Bell, York House, Portugal Street, London, W.C.2.

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DOWSING ADVENTURES IN CEYLON

An Address given to the British Society of Dowsers on November 21st, 1951, by Mrs. Norah Millen.

Introducing the lecturer the Chairman said : It is six years to a day since Mrs. Norah Millen first addressed this Society, for it was on November 21st, 1945, that she told us about some of her personal experiences as a dowser.

As most of you know, she was extensively employed in Ceylon by the fighting forces and civil government during the Second World War for finding the additional supplies of water required by the greatly increased population, and her efforts were, I believe, always crowned with success.

She is now going to tell us something about her dowsing adventures in Ceylon.

This address will be the simple human story of one of my earliest Government assignments in Ceylon—with the spotlight turned on the last and apparently, on paper, least important item on the schedule of my tour—the siting of a village well.

As usual “last things are often first,” and to me this was to be a memorable experience, in more senses than one, and perhaps indirectly enlightening to Dowsing as a whole.

Augmented water supplies were urgently required, and I was asked to site auxiliary wells for existing piped town supplies at Elephant Pass and Mannar Town and a village well at Vankalai. These places are all situated in the Northern Province. Ceylon is divided into provinces which are subdivided into districts. The north of Ceylon as a whole is sparsely populated, the majority of the inhabitants, Jaffna Tamils, the few resident Europeans being almost entirely Government officials or missionaries.

The bulk of the European population live of course in the Western and Central Provinces and the widely scattered planting districts. Those of us living in Colombo and elsewhere seldom had occasion to go north. We went to the easily reached hill stations or up-country estates for holidays in a cooler clime.

At the time of which I speak, owing to the failure of the N.E. monsoon, Ceylon was going through one of the periodic droughts from which the Island suffers.

It was the Easter holidays, 1942, and my schoolboy son of 15 (marooned in Ceylon owing to the War) went with me. I think neither of us will forget the trip in any detail. We certainly had three days packed with unexpected incidents.

So, at 5.30 one May morning, we left Kandy by car, and headed north for Vavuniya via Dambulla and Mahintale, arriving in due course at the resthouse for breakfast, where the Executive Engineer met me at 10 o'clock. We changed into his car and drove straight on to Elephant Pass.

The day's instructions read “Visit Elephant Pass to investigate possible fresh water source for Market area.”

When we reached the area to be inspected we found the country teeming with newly arrived West African troops, men of gigantic

stature, clad in the briefest of khaki shorts, many of them with a cross hung on a chain or string around their neck, busily engaged on camp work. The urgent need for more water in this generally sparsely populated region, the reason for my visit, was obvious.

The low-lying fringes of land in N. Province are of coral formation, built up over the course of ages, with a top layer of light soil and sand. The dowser can clearly trace the demarcation line between this coral structure, and mainland proper.

Ceylon as a whole is composed of extremely ancient crystalline and metamorphic rocks. For untold ages it has remained an inflexible land-mass, at one time attached to the South Indian peninsula with which it possesses a common geological structure, in the extreme antiquity of its rock formation.

The Northern Province is difficult but extremely interesting from the water angle. Except for underground fissures and tip-ups in the strata, solid rock is generally struck about 30 feet below ground level.

Elephant Pass in Jaffna district is at the north end of the main-road causeway—the newer Market or Bazaar area lies at the south end, where we now were.

Owing to the proximity of the lagoon and adjacent Salterns, the low level sandy ground is brackish and bare. It was quickly obvious from my dowsing reactions that this area was not true mainland but built-up coral formation. It is of course a waste of time to dowse for well supplies in the latter. Any underground water is shallow and contaminated. Obviously one had to search further afield to the north.

It may be of interest to relate here that in remote, low-lying shore districts of Jaffna and Mannar, the isolated peasants dig down after the monsoon into the curious and interesting layer formation, wherein good water lies in sticky decomposed coral lime, which in course of time during monsoon rains has been pounded and cleansed of salt. Then a layer of sand, and below this sometimes similar alternate layers, until one reaches rock coral. At lower levels any water is of course saline from seepage from the surrounding sea or lagoon, and is quite unsuitable for human consumption. I have seen these layers dug, and the top ones hold fresh water, but immediately a hole is pierced through to lower levels the water is saline. Between monsoons, as the water-table rapidly drops (largely due to evaporation through the light top soil), the isolated peasant is then in sorry straits, and often walks long distances to fill his water pot.

At Elephant Pass and Mannar the areas I was sent to were largely of this built-up coral formation joining the main land mass, hence my going further inland before finding suitable well sites on water-bearing strata—for piped supplies.

We drove over the Causeway and beyond Elephant Pass, and a short way inland struck higher ground where there was totally

different soil and vegetation. After lunch I dowsed over a fairly extensive stretch of Government land where the water dowsing reactions for quality and yield were good—and not too far afield. I staked a number of divined well sites which could be pumped and piped eventually into the town main pipeline and extended over the Causeway into stand-pipes in the Market area.

We got back to Vavuniya at 7 o'clock that night to find the S.E. Northern Division, Mr. Bingham, there to meet me, and accommodation kindly provided for us all by the Irrigation Officer at his Bungalow.

This was my first visit to Vavuniya but as it transpired was not destined to be my last, as it was soon to be the centre of some of my most intensive work for the Services, direct from the C.E.'s Office Ceylon Area Command—but that is another story.

The second day's itinerary was, to quote: 1—Prospect for possible new source for Mannar within $\frac{1}{2}$ -mile radius of P.W.D. Office. 2—Investigate fresh water source for Vankalai.

Next morning my son and I set off with Mr. Bingham in his car, down the Mannar road—passing on the right Giant's Tank, a mighty irrigation scheme built in the time of Parakrama, six centuries ago and comparatively recently restored for land irrigation purposes.

Mannar town is entered immediately on crossing the road causeway which joins Mannar Island to the mainland. Further west is the Ceylon railway bridge on the line to the port of Talaimannar, at the north end of Mannar Island, where one tranships on to the ferry boat crossing the shallow sea between the coral reefs to Dhanishkodi, the nearest point on the Indian coast, where one continues the journey by the Indian railway on the overland route. I had done this trip several times going to and from India, before the air service was inaugurated, and this was all I knew of Mannar Island to date.

We reached our rendezvous with the E.E. Mannar at 10 o'clock.

Here again the town is at low level on brackish ground. Some private wells were inspected as a matter of interest, and even the best proved to be slightly saline.

We then proceeded to the Government Wells and Power Station south of the town, where soil conditions were much better, and there was a good pure underground supply.

Fortunately within Government land I was able to divine and stake three good well sites, to be linked by pipes to the power house. The water potentialities in a coconut estate beyond this area were of considerable interest, but unfortunately the land was private property. The area to be divined was not extensive, and the work plain sailing, and it was finished by 2.30.

Our thoughts now turned to lunch, as beyond "elevenses" at the Power Station we had not eaten since an early breakfast.

Mannar is a small peaceful town with a mere scattered handful

of Europeans. We headed hungrily for the nearest resthouse. These excellent institutions are to be found all over Ceylon and can normally produce a meal of sorts at any hour of the day or night, even in the remotest out-stations. However, we were out of luck! We had noticed that large-scale military manoeuvres were taking place, and when we arrived at the resthouse it was as if locusts had cleared the larder—not a crumb was left, and even nearby caddys* were cleared of European tinned stores.

We held a council of war and I decided to carry on as per schedule, i.e., "Investigate fresh water source for Vankalai" right away. Frankly up to this time I had never even heard of Vankalai, and it is too small to be marked on any but local maps.

Ceylon is affected by both the N.E. and S.W. monsoons, some areas more by one than the other according to their position, and that of the watersheds and other factors. There are a few isolated spots that seem to fall between two stools and have an exceedingly low average rainfall compared with many parts of Ceylon which gets an average of anything up to 180 or 200 inches in the year.

Vankalai was one of these freak areas and the average rainfall figures were $34\frac{1}{2}$ inches, 30 of which normally fall during the N.E. monsoon, and $4\frac{1}{2}$ over the rest of the year. When I went, there had been an unprecedented drought for six solid months from the end of November, 1941, and the date of my visit was May 10th, 1942.

To reach our destination about three miles distant, we recrossed the causeway to the mainland, but almost immediately bore to our right off the good main road on to a miserable wavering track, totally unsurfaced and full of bumps and potholes. On either side stretched semi-dried up salt marshes, with stunted twisted mangroves—a desolate landscape indeed. We now only had roughly two miles to go—but it was rough going. My son and self were in front car, a Buick, driven by Mr. Bingham. The E.E. and assistants were in the two following cars.

We were all rather silent and exhausted (and I may add thirsty and hungry). The weather was grilling and there was no shade anywhere. The air shimmered with heat, and the glare was fierce. We had to go extremely carefully and slowly for fear of breaking an axle. Only at very rare intervals had ears passed that way. Vankalai is a dead end, and this track only used by the foot weary villagers and a very occasional bullock cart.

When we were about half a mile from the village—a miserable cluster of dilapidated huts topped by a slight hillock on which could be seen a few buildings around an R.C. Church, without the slightest warning the sun was suddenly obscured by a small scudding very dark cloud. The air was leaden, dark and sullen.

* Small native shops

We arrived at the edge of the marsh and drove up a slight incline to the centre of the village where the entire population, less than 200 souls, had collected to meet us. We were greeted by the Parish Priest, a Frenchman in the early thirties. He stepped forward and opened the car door for me to alight. As he did so the heavens literally opened. There was a cloudburst—the like of which I have never seen before or since, though used to torrential monsoon rains.

We were astounded! The noise was terrific, the water fell literally in a solid sheet. We sat back in the car and looked in astonishment—for the entire village fell down and salaamed! It was an amazing and almost embarrassing situation. The priest quietly said, "They have been petitioning the 'powers that be' for two years to give them a fresh water supply. I told them an English lady was coming today to find water for them. No rain has fallen for six months, and there was not a cloud in the sky till ten minutes ago. They are as children, and literally believe you have brought this rain!"

I do not believe in coincidence or chance.

Surely one could have no more striking example of humble, trusting, explicit faith than shown by these simple villagers? There are no limits to the power of thought when canalised into the right channel by the mass, or the individual.

We are told that "Faith can move mountains," I believe that I have seen Faith producing a cloudburst. This is my own conclusion. I leave you to come to yours.

We had to shout to each other to make ourselves heard. The rain continued. The priest brought us hot tea which was more than welcome, and we discussed what to do.

Owing to war time emergencies I was by this time used to working under all sorts of conditions, and in any weather, including rain; the P.W.D. engineers were not! I was booked up weeks ahead, and had to return to Kandy next day, as I was due in Colombo the day after that. The job had to be done here and now. We none of us had a coat, let alone a mackintosh—in any case in rain such as this they would have been of no avail.

The first fierceness of the downpour abated slightly—we stepped out, and in a moment were drenched to the skin, wearing as one did in that climate the minimum of clothing. By this time the majority of the villagers had retreated under cover, but the headman and a few trusty braves, their heads covered with old sacks, volunteered to come with us as guides.

We proceeded to inspect the existing miserable shallow water holes (they could in no sense of the word be termed wells)—full of rubbish, coconut husks, turtles disporting themselves, and the odd water snake; any water therein was saline and polluted to a degree.

The only one with non-saline water was about $\frac{3}{4}$ -mile inland from the village. Even so, riddled with malaria and worn by malnutrition as the villagers were, those that were able toiled here daily to fill their water pots. On a slight eminence about 100 yards beyond this spot I divined and staked a well site (to be dug only in the event of my not being able to find pure water nearer the village).

We returned and rejoined the priest, who was extremely helpful. I found what I term a "water line" pull in a line direct south behind the Catholic Church, and after traversing the Church and Convent grounds, dowsed over the stretch of ground in which I was interested. This happily proved to be Government land, wherein there was every indication of good underground water. I divined and staked three well points numbered 1, 2 and 3 in order of merit.

Vankalai is literally in salt marches. The land where I sited wells was on the top of a slight hill which no doubt was the edge of original mainland, and it was only here one could dig down into heavy "kabuk" (a type of laterite), probably on to a rock base.

Months later I had a charming letter of thanks from the priest telling me that after some delay a small grant had been received, and the No. 1 well site had been dug—largely I believe by himself and the villagers—and they now had a good supply of pure drinking water.

The rain was still falling in a steady downpour, Mr. Bingham was anxious to cross the track and get on to the main road before dark. We bade farewell and started on our homeward journey. This time the Buick followed the first two cars, which were smaller and lighter. We found the marsh was now a shallow lake with only faint indications of the track at intervals.

It took us nearly two hours to traverse the two miles back to the main road. The track was indescribable, we slithered and bumped, and were waterlogged time and time again. The men baled out and stuffed the engine with any cleaning rags and dusters, and in the end any garments we could dispense with. Mr. Bingham and my son were finally clad in nothing but their shoes and shorts. The two lighter cars fared slightly better and time and again assisted us with improvised tackle. Finally we reached the road in pitch darkness. What a relief to be on macadam! The engine was overhauled under great difficulties. The two engineers' cars went on their way to Mannar, and we set forth in the opposite direction for Vavuniya, 43 odd miles distant.

It was now 7.30 and pitch dark and still raining heavily. Our one idea was a hot bath, a hot meal and bed, but we little thought how far ahead that was to be.

The road was flooded—the men got out and pushed the car, baled out the engine, and did what could be done. After a few miles we were helplessly stuck, when providentially three coolies

appeared and pushed us along the flooded road until we reached a small wayside village. We backed under the lee of a "caddy" with an out-jutting roof, and there Mr. Bingham did wonders and got the engine going again. We drank unspeakable tea dispensed by the caddy-keeper in dirty glasses. Into this brew I poured a few drops of brandy which I carried in case of emergency, and which up till then had not been used. It had been decanted into a "Coty" water bottle and smelt and tasted of the perfume!! No matter—it probably disinfected the unsavoury liquid and we were beyond caring—the hot drink was nectar. The engine ticked over—and off we went again into the black night at crawling pace.

There was very little motor traffic on that road at the best of times, and on that night none at all. Finally, miles from anywhere, the engine again was hopelessly flooded, and we gave up the unequal struggle and parked at the side of the road to wait for daylight. The two men dozed on the front seat and I curled up on the back, half awake. Suddenly there was a light; I sat up and saw through the back window the headlights of a car behind us. As I awoke the others, the car stopped and out stepped the Assistant Irrigation Officer whom we had met the night before in Vavuniya. He had been down to see all was well with the sluices at Giants Tank and been marooned by the downpour. He had a tow rope, and in a few minutes we were thankfully on our way. Thoroughly exhausted, I fell asleep until I was jerked awake by screeching brakes on the outskirts of Vavuniya. We had nearly run over two British sergeants returning to camp after a late party, definitely the worse for wear!

I sat up and blinked! I saw a large white bird with outstretched wings fly into the headlights. I was beyond being surprised at anything. I thought I was dreaming.

To reach our host's Government bungalow we had to go through a camp area, and were suddenly halted by the sentry at the gate. A huge K.A.R.* with fixed bayonet appeared at the open window and called out the guard.

The British sergeant informed us that a party was on the point of leaving to search for us. He rushed off to inform the Brigadier that we were safe.

We drove on to find the bungalow empty and the doors open! It transpired later that our host was with the Brigadier trying to get a wire through to Mannar, but the line was wrecked by the deluge.

We woke the servants and ordered drinks and hot baths, and were told by the Appu our dinners were still hot in the oven.

At that moment in came our distracted host waving a telegram he was about to dispatch to Colombo. It read: "Water Diviner

* King's African Rifles

and S.E.N.D.* missing stop (no mention of my son I may add) fear grave mishap stop sending out search party."

That was the finale—we began to laugh hysterically, our outraged host stared a moment and then began to laugh too. All was well that ended well! We bathed and fed and slept like logs till late next morning.

Whilst breakfasting our rescuer appeared. In the course of conversation he asked if any of us had seen a large white bird the night before? It seems that my son as well as I had seen it, but neither of us mentioned it as we both felt it quite possible that we were "seeing things"!

The facts were—a huge white owl had plunged into our headlights and been ricocheted on to the other car, which was alongside. When the occupants got home they found the bird spread-eagled across the radiator and apparently dead. It was a fine specimen, and they took it into their bungalow, laid it on the floor to measure the wing span—and made plans to send it down to a taxidermist in Colombo. To their amazement some time later the bird suddenly gathered itself up and flew out of the open door into the night. It had evidently been merely stunned. The next morning they began to wonder like us if they had dreamt the whole episode, and were quite relieved to hear that we too had seen it.

Later that day we drove back to Kandy, stopping for a picnic lunch beneath the wonderful rock temple at Mahintale.

And now for my postscript. Last evening, looking up the *B.S.D. Journal* of March, 1946, I find that my first address given to this Society shortly after my return from the East at the end of the war was given exactly six years ago today, on November 21st, 1945. My concluding pages in that talk were in some quarters considered somewhat advanced. That was six years ago! But science marches on, and today more and more scientists meet us more than halfway. Dr. Arnould-Taylor, in his recent address "The Contribution of Dowsing towards new aspects of Science," appreciates the significance of what one might term the Dowsing Philosophy, which may yet prove to be a potent factor in the bringing together of Science and Philosophy in an atomic age.

May I quote Lord Samuel in his recent speech at the Albert Hall: "There is a general impression abroad that this is a scientific age, that science has undermined religion, and that this generation wanders bewildered and lost. I believe that this twentieth century may arise out of its intellectual confusion, cast off its pessimism, and in a union of religion, science and philosophy not conflicting with one another, but joining in harmony, may find a finer faith and firmer hope."

* Superintendent Engineer Northern Division

Is it impossible that in the fuller understanding of the fundamentals of dowsing the missing key that science searches may be found?

In my humble opinion a member of this Society, Father Andrew Glazewski, has in his paper "The Music of Crystals, Plants and Human Beings," written a thesis of the greatest possible significance and fundamental importance, and we can look forward to his next thesis, "Science and Religion" with even more hope and interest.

So many of the best Dowsers have been priests, men of intellect but wholly disinterested regarding self. As Albert Schweizer wrote years ago: "The deepest thinking is humble. Only when thinking becomes quite humble can it set its feet upon the way of knowledge."

Many years ago I coined my definition of Dowsing. "Vision is the art of seeing things invisible (an anonymous quotation we often hear) allied to sensitivity the faculty for feeling things intangible, and tabulating and evaluating the same." In yet another way one might say "Applied Intuition."

Your truly sensitive dowser is often an essentially practical person with an intensity of purpose and urgency often inspired by intuition which, when applied, produce results which are far-reaching in their effect, for one does not need to be a philosopher or scientist to get in touch with Truth which is at the heart of every right endeavour.

The intention behind the thought is more important than the thought itself, for it is the orientation of that intention which produces the right answer.

Extra-sensory perception, if properly understood and orientated rightly, puts us in touch with what is behind the sense-perception upon which our knowledge of matter depends.

What is behind? The oneness of everything created. If created, there is a Creator—the Infinite Mind.

Intuition, that flash of synchronisation of mind with Infinite Mind.

Applied Intuition, the question and answer—from the same Infinite source. All knowledge is there. Every rightly orientated question evokes a purely balanced answer—the straight and narrow line of Truth, any deviation from which shuts the door.

I believe dowsing is first and foremost a mental process, whether it manifests itself in a muscular reaction or not. It is difficult to put into words—but one uses the part of one that matters—the part that is a little ahead of our ordinary faculties. One instinctively knows what to do—but one has to follow that instinct blindly immediately. Intuition works in a flash that cannot be recaptured.

The interposition of self is fatal, one is no longer a channel

for that order of thought which functions only when one is on the Direct Line.

My conclusion and contention is that dowsing in all its manifestations involves consciously or unconsciously, maybe sub-consciously, asking a question. This aspect may or may not have occurred to the dowser, but is the case, for example : (1) In the field, when dowsing for water, minerals, &c. ; (2) at the desk when balancing samples, whether they be homoeopathic or allopathic remedies, against a blood spot or sputum, &c. ; (3) when balancing seed against soil in the laboratory involves in broad outline the question, "Will these two samples give me a balanced answer ?" ; (4) in map dowsing.

The answer is apparently demonstrated by the pendulum or other instrument or by some other method in which the dowser, that is, the operator, is involved and thereby each has his own particular technique for obtaining a reading which supplies him or her with an answer.

We are forced now to consider from whence comes this answer ? It cannot be from within ourselves for we have not the knowledge. It does not seem possible to escape from the conclusion that we make contact with a source of Infinite Wisdom which is all Knowledge. With sufficient faith we get right through.

Let us return to Vankalai. Was this a perfect example of synchronised and canalised mass thought rightly directed ?

"Ask and ye shall receive."

Water to those humble villagers meant literally rain from Heaven. I have often wondered. Did their complete and simple faith produce an answer in the form of a cloudburst that day I went there to site a village well ?

WATER-DIVINING IN INDIA

BY J. S. JEPSON

Reproduced from the Wide World Magazine of February, 1952, with the permission of the Editor

Anxious to respond to Governmental urgings to "grow more food," my wife and I bought a plot of virgin forest-land from the Indian Forest Department and then found ourselves confronted with the problem of obtaining a permanent water-supply. The outlook was none too promising, for although our Eden was situated in the little Indian hill-station of Matheran—in the Western Ghats above Bombay—which was noted for an average annual rainfall of some *two hundred and eighty inches*, the hill was an island, with the *murrum* rock very near the surface. As a result, most of the yearly deluge quickly found its way down to the big rivers in the plain below. The hill-top was several

miles long, but it only possessed a single well—and that was half a mile away from our property and several hundred feet deep. Several attempts had been made from time to time to sink other wells, but they had all proved failures. The little local railway company, for instance, had spent a lot of money in trying to find water, entirely without success.

Nevertheless, we were not depressed. The local aborigines, living very close to Nature, know a great deal more about such matters than many people give them credit for, and they told us they *thought* water ought to exist under our valley. Pointing to the big wild fig trees and the giant mangoes, they said the ground felt cool ; there *must* be water down below !

Thus encouraged, our thoughts turned to water-divining, concerning the efficacy of which we had heard some remarkable stories. Finally, we solicited the help of an elderly Italian gentleman who possessed a considerable reputation as an amateur "dowser." His divining-rod was of whalebone ; he also used a little metal ball suspended from the end of a chain. Water-finding was Mr. Cassini's* pet hobby, and he certainly appeared to be very good at it. On this occasion he strode about our hillside, rod in hand, with his bald head cocked on one side, and an intent expression on his face, looking for all the world as though he were *listening* for the murmur of subterranean streams.

The diviner finally announced that there *was* water on our land—in four different places, at varying depths. At one convenient spot, very suitable for the planting of fruit-trees, bush fruits, and vegetables, he predicted we should strike a permanent supply at 30ft. ; he was even bold enough to forecast the amount. "At the end of the hot weather," he told us, "in the driest time of the year, you would get about three thousand gallons a day. In the cold weather you will get very much more ; in the autumn the supply will be limitless. The water-table below here may not be big, but I believe it is deep, being continually fed from the surrounding hills."

I mentioned to Mr. Cassini a searching test which a sceptical friend had suggested I should make before going to the expense of well-sinking. "Blindfold your diviner," he told me, "and then take him over places where you *know* there is water underneath, such a a big pipe or drain. That should give you a pretty good idea as to his capabilities!" The "dowser" smilingly agreed to submit to this test, whereupon I covered his eyes with a bandage and them led him up a hillside beneath which lay a hidden spring. He quickly located it !

After Mr. Cassini had taken his departure, prophesying success for our garden, we decided in order to obtain the best possible results to try out up-to-date scientific methods, and accordingly

* Mr. Cassini has been a life member of the B.S.D. for about twelve years.

made arrangements for the Bombay Government's water-finding machine to be brought along, with an expert in charge of it. This contraption was an electric affair, operated from a six-volt battery, and looked something like a compass. When its tripod was placed over underground water the sensitive needle of the dial oscillated from side to side, the extent of the movement indicating the amount. This ingenious "gadget" confirmed Mr. Cassini's findings in two cases, but the operator could not tell us at what depth the supply lay, or what quantity the spring would yield.

There followed weeks of digging by a team of aborigines who had never done such work before, but were quite willing to try their hands at it once we had explained just what was wanted. They were cheery souls, delighted at the prospect of good pay and a handsome bonus directly they found water. We were very lucky, for we did not encounter rock; our only set-back was a huge meteorite, embedded twelve feet down, which took a lot of digging out before we were able to raise it with block and tackle. One day, amidst great excitement, we struck water, careful measurements showing the depth to be exactly thirty feet! The diviner had been absolutely correct! Nor was this all, for when we had deepened the well and fixed an engine and pump the ultimate yield, at the end of the hot weather, was just about what the "dowser" had predicted.

During the ensuing months, after the monsoon, my wife and I learned a good deal about wells; their successful functioning is by no means so simple a business as one might suppose! The fixing of the pump—of centrifugal pattern—on an iron platform half-way down the shaft, proved quite an undertaking. Twice we made wrong allowances for the suction height, owing to various abstruse details such as altitude, atmospheric pressure, and friction, but in the end we got it right. Working with great pipe-spanners, moreover—there was no professional handy to help me—I also acquired a good practical knowledge of plumbing.

Towards the end of the following hot weather season we decided to deepen the well again. This was another ticklish operation! The pump had to be kept going continually until the men had removed enough soil to enable us to extend the suction-pipe and lower the foot-valve by digging a species of sump in the bottom of the well. This laborious process had to be repeated time and again until we had got down far enough, and meanwhile it was necessary to keep the valve clear of the mud and stones which constantly threatened to choke it. I considered the accomplishment of this task quite a feat of engineering!

Eventually we found ourselves tackling even bigger problems, such as pumping water to a storage-tank providing a "head" for a flow to the highest part of our land. The rate of flow and sundry other details had to be carefully worked out, but with

a little trial and error we gradually overcame all difficulties. Finally we had a piped supply available over the whole area, which greatly lessened our labours, for in the tropics watering is sometimes almost a daily business.

In common with many other Eastern countries, India is always face to face with the water problem, and needs thousands more permanent wells for irrigation purposes. Scientific methods are no doubt admirable, but from personal experience I pin my faith to a good diviner.

ARMAND VIRÉ AND HIS SUBTERRANEAN REFUGES

BY PIERRE BORIES

Translated from Radiesthésie pour Tous for December, 1950, and reproduced with the permission of the Editor

M. Armand Viré died suddenly at Moissac (Tarn et Garonne) on July 15th, 1951, and was buried there in the family vault.

Born on February 28th, 1861, at Lorrez-le-Bocage (Seine et Marne) he studied first at the College of Sens and then at that of Henri IV in Paris. In due course he became Bachelor of Letters and of Science and later, in 1899, Licentiate and Doctor of Sciences.

Attached to the Museum of Natural History he was made Director of the Laboratory of Subterranean Biology in that institution, a position which he occupied till 1929, when he went into retirement.

He obtained numerous decorations and was :

President of the Society of Friends of Ancient Moissac

Administrator of the Society of Aven-Armand

Administrator of the Society of the Well of Padirac

Director of the caves of Lacave (Lot)

Honorary President of the Society of Studies of Lot

Honorary President of the Prehistoric Society of France

President of the Society of the Friends of Radiesthesia

His untiring activity was directed to the exploration of numerous caves and pot-holes, notably Padirac, Aven Armand and Lacave. This last was discovered and thoroughly investigated through his efforts in 1905.

He was the author of numerous studies and publications on the cave-dwelling fauna, and the discovery of new species (*stenacellus* and *niphargus virei*) is due to him.

He also carried out numerous prehistoric and archaeological investigations which led to the publication by him of works on prehistory in the departments of Lot and of Seine et Marne. In his later years he undertook important archaeological excavations at Moissac.

Radiesthesia had in him an ardent and skilful exponent and an active propagandist. His field of action extended beyond our country, for in 1924 he prospected for water at Melilla in Spanish Morocco and in 1938 in Haiti.

Moissac, with its ancient abbey church, its magnificent cloisters and its relics of bygone times, was bound to attract our archaeological enthusiast, and so, in 1939, he retired to his family mansion at that place where his untiring activity was given full play for another dozen years. Unfortunately he was, in 1948, the victim of a serious accident when he fell down a well several metres in depth. His physical powers were thereby reduced but he preserved his intellectual faculties to the end.

Such was the life of this admirable man of science in whom Radiesthesia found a worthy advocate. In speaking of this Art he was not afraid to say "Since the beginning of the 20th century its field of investigation has been much enlarged; eminent practitioners as well as scientists and laboratory investigators day by day increase the wideness of its scope. In trusting them let us rest assured that in spite of the inevitable setbacks and partial checks which are always possible in experimental investigations, Radiesthesia is today a highly developed art, and will tomorrow, doubtless under a name more suited to popular usage, be recognised as a genuine science."

In various countries subterranean excavations in the rock are met with, some were made at the time of the great invasions, such as those of the Normans, the English, Albigenses, Saracens and so on, whilst others go back to Gallo-Roman times.

However that may be it is probable that in many places such works were made by owners of castles to serve as ready refuges in times of peril and as stores for food.

Tout au bout de ce pont on voit le Château-Vieux
Au lez du fleuve Tarn plein de Souterrains lieux
De brique tous bastis et creux dessous la terre
Ce qu'on estime fait peur retraite en la geurre

The castles of the middle ages, built as a rule on heights which dominated the surrounding country, were for this reason, in the absence of artillery, impregnable. But their position often entailed a lack of water, so that when thoroughly invested they were obliged sooner or later to surrender.

To escape this tragic necessity all places of defence and refuge on heights such as castles and churches, were provided, when the situation allowed, with subterranean galleries ending at well-concealed springs or at streams in inaccessible spots.

Of such castles there remain generally only ruins which conceal the entrances to the ancient galleries. These galleries, as has been said, were excavated in rock, and though they have fallen

in here and there at spots near the surface, the general plan with their chambers deep below the ground remains. They proved a safe refuge in time of war for the defenders during bombardment.

In 1915 our armament was inferior to that of the Germans, especially in heavy artillery, and the available shelters for our troops were quite useless against heavy shells. General J. B. Dumas, commanding the XVII Corps, was troubled by this state of affairs. He knew from information supplied by old inhabitants that not far from the place where his men were fighting there were numerous cavities below the ground capable of serving as shelters.

It was very difficult to give the exact position of these cavities and it was a matter of urgency that they should be discovered. At the suggestion of Colonel Vallantin, commanding 119th Brigade M. Armand Viré was charged with this mission. He had to verify the existence of the subterranean galleries and, in particular, find out their lay-out in the neighbourhood of the front and support lines, which were the areas most exposed to shell fire.

Two solutions were possible :

(1) To mark on a map the passages as reported by the local historians in accordance with available documents.

(2) To examine the ground entirely by radiesthetic methods.

M. Armand Viré, essentially a man of action, did not favour the first method. Without hesitation he started with his rod to prospect the ground in company with Colonel Vallantin, a "thruster" of the first order, and with his friend and pupil Sergeant André Aussaresse.

The results obtained at Basseux, Bellancourt and Boutmy, as well as south of Arras were excellent.

Amongst numerous incidents which could be quoted I will mention only one anecdote told me by M. Aussaresse which occurred on the Artois front in September-November, 1915 :

"On September 21st, 1915, Colonel Vallantin invited M. Armand Viré and myself to meet him in the front line trenches. We went down the Vallée de Crinchon facing the Boches, along the communication trenches. On the way M. Viré showed me the position of a cavity which he had marked out. I could find it myself with the pendulum. Then we went on towards the Crinchon along another trench leading towards Blancemont and Bretancourt and the hamlet east of Bellancourt stream. Suddenly M. Viré stopped. He had just caught sight of a Roman vase surrounded by fragments of pottery in the wall of the trench about a metre below the surface.

The Colonel, the Captain commanding the sector, Lieut. Rouillie (the Colonel's orderly officer) and I crowded round him and watched his work with interest. But our group was in full view

of the enemy and a bullet suddenly whistled past our ears. "Bother, I have disturbed an insect," said Viré but without moving. I thought I must have been mistaken but then a second bullet came. This time the Captain, who was very tall, stooped down and putting his hand on my shoulders, advised me to take better cover. It was really a warm corner, but Armand Viré, with his eternal cigarette between his lips, overjoyed at his discovery of a beautiful bit of Roman pottery, paid no attention to it whatever.

His mission accomplished, that is to say, after vast and solid refuges had been made available for our brave Poilus, Armand Viré returned to Cahors. There he promptly received the following letter, providing eloquent testimony to the services rendered by him and his team:—

"From General Dumas, commanding XVII Corps, to the General commanding the 17th Regiment.

"On receipt of my letter of April 9th, 1915, you were good enough to despatch to the XVII Corps M. Armand Viré, Director of the Laboratory of Subterranean Biology at the Museum, mobilised as G.V.C. at Cahors. Since his arrival on August 19th M. Viré has been employed on the front of the XVII Corps in prospecting for ancient quarries or subterranean cavities capable of being used by the troops as shelters against bombardment or as habitations. In these prospections he has displayed peculiar skill and competence combined with great keenness and remarkable activity."

ANALYSIS BY THE BEAM BALANCE

BY J. A. MITCHELL

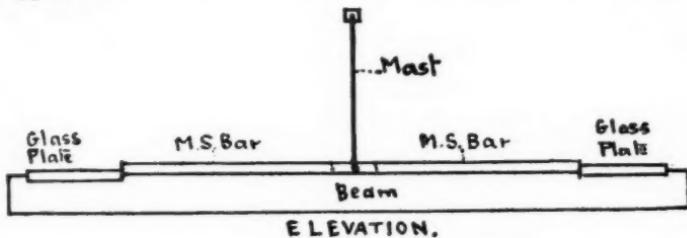
The method described below is adapted from that of M. Louis Probst, who, having repeated Jansé's experiments (*Water Diviners and their methods*, by M. Henri Mager, page 154) established a system of quantitative analysis based on the neutralising effects of equivalent objects.

His procedure is given on page 92, Ed. 1930, of *The Modern Dowser*, by Le Vicomte Henry de France. "Probst proceeded in these analyses by placing on a table 30 to 40 centimetres apart his specimen of ore and his trial powders or packets of equivalent weight. When the pendulum gyrated over the specimen an assistant poured the powder very slowly, until, when the right quantity was reached, the pendulum ceased to gyrate."

Probst's procedure is somewhat cumbersome. It requires two operators and the use of finely-divided metal samples of previously-ascertained purity (no metal is refined to 100 per cent. purity). There was no check of the neutralisation of the pendulum.

It is well established that if two materials placed a few inches apart in the same plane are exactly the same, the pendulum and rod will react midway between them. To determine whether the observed neutralisation is correct a "Mast" has been inserted midway between the samples; and to obviate the necessity of procuring powdered metal and other samples the "Written Sample" (W/S) (see below) has been substituted. I have been a W/S addict for many years, have made hundreds of tests with it and have not found it misleading.

The accompanying sketch, elevation and plan, illustrate the apparatus.



Beam. Well seasoned teak $29'' \times 3'' \times 2''$ with parallel grooves $1/16''$ deep to take glass plates. The top is painted black.
 Glass Plates. Plate glass $4''$ square $\times \frac{1}{8}''$ thick, $19''$ apart.
 Mast. (M.) Mild Steel rod, 16 standard gauge, $8''$ long; capped by teak block.
 Bars. Mild Steel $\frac{1}{8}''$ diameter.

The above dimensions are those of one of my Beams; they may be varied. I have Beams with the glass plates closer and one with them at a greater distance. They all operate.

Reactions at M are obtained without the mild steel* bars in position, but are intensified when they are in contact with both M and the glass plates, and are still stronger if a small piece of radioactive material (a piece of radioactive rock is convenient) be placed at the foot of M and in contact with it and the two bars.

In using the Beam, which should be orientated N.S., it is essential that neither the material under test nor the W/S projects beyond

* Wrought iron or mumetal would be better, but only mild steel was available.

the edges of the plates facing the Mast ; if either does, balance is destroyed.

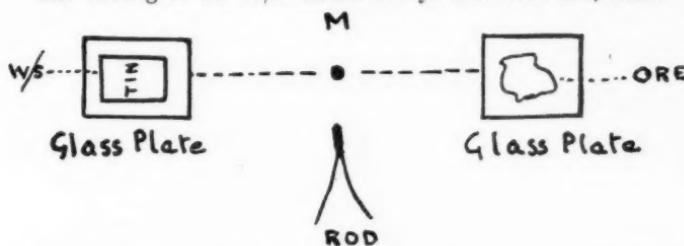
My rods are cane, bound at the head with twine, and cane inserted into small teak heads. Pointed at M and several inches from it they react strongly if the Beam is in balance.

To test its sensitivity :—

1. From a sheet of plain white paper take two pieces of unequal size (the difference may be as slight as one wishes) and place one on one glass plate and one on the other. The rod will not now react at M but over the larger piece only.

2. Then on another piece of the paper write "PAPER" or "Paper" (Written Sample—W/S), place it on either of the glass plates and the rod reacts at M only—the Beam is in balance again.

The writing of the W/S should always face the Mast, thus :—



3. Remove the W/S, and on one of the papers on the glass plates write (say) "2" and replace it—no reaction at M, only over "2." Write "2" on the other paper and replace it—reaction at M only.

4. On one only of the papers make the legend read (say) "2.02"—reaction only over it. Make the other read 2.02—the rod reacts at M only. If two zeros be added to one paper (2.0200 . . . 2.02)—reaction at M only. Add (say) the figure "1" to the former—reaction over it only. Add "001" to the latter (both are now 2.02001)—the rod reacts at M only.

Analysis by the Beam has several advantages over chemical analysis. It is much quicker and examines larger samples ; the materials need no breaking down and grinding to powder ; the dissolving, boiling, evaporation, filtering, igniting, fusing, weighings, &c., are avoided.

Rock.—This may be submitted for test to ascertain its suitability for decorative purposes. It is necessary then to determine whether after the polishing any of the minerals present are liable to weather (decay) rapidly when exposed to the atmosphere. Chemical analysis returns so much SiO_2 , Al_2O_3 , FeO , Fe_2O_3 , CaO , MgO , So. , &c. If the rock is fine-grained a thin section (a long operation) is prepared and examined under the microscope.

Beam analysis gives direct determination of the minerals (Compounds), e.g., quartz, felspar, mica, hornblende, augite, &c. The same mineral knowledge is necessary when the rock is to be used for other purposes. Ores require the same.

Water.—Chemical analysis necessitates calculation by one of several methods in use to estimate the compounds *probably* present. Recently a water sample was divided into three and sent to three reputable chemical laboratories for mineral and organic examination.

The results differed widely and the sender was left "up in the air." Beam analysis determines the salts directly.

Using the Written Sample (W/S)

ORE	ROCK	WATER
Silver	Free SiO_2	CaCO_3
Copper	Felspar	CaSO_4
Arsenic	Mica	MgCO_3
<i>Manganese</i>	<i>Augite</i>	$MgCl_2$
	Hornblende	Na_2SO_4
	Alkalies	NaCl
PRESENT	PRESENT	PRESENT

After the test the W/S appears much as shown. The elements and compounds in italics are absent—the rod gave no reaction. The others are present.

The quantities of the various ingredients are ascertained by the W/S reading

ORE
Containing between
1 & 4, 4 & 4.5, 4.5 & 5
% of Ag.

The gap between the quantities is reduced gradually until the rod indicates the amount to be between (say) 4.654 and 4.655, when 4.654 is taken as the quantity present. The decimal points may be increased if necessary.

All the reactions can be checked by the atomic weights and numbers, the molecular weights, magnetic angles (compass card), serial numbers, colours, &c.

I hope this description of the Beam apparatus and the procedure in its use are sufficiently clear to enable others to test it should they so desire.

A DOWSER SELECTS A SITE FOR A BOREHOLE

BY C. FOSTER COATES

*Reproduced from the Sunday Mail, Salisbury, S. Rhodesia
of July 15th, 1951, by permission of the Editor.*

Most people have not the slightest conception of the amount and nature of the work involved when selecting sites for boreholes or wells.

When selecting a site for a borehole I always endeavour to locate the crossing point of two or more running streams of a depth, say, not less than about 60 feet, since water from a source of this kind is of a more permanent character and less likely to be affected by seasonal conditions than that lying at higher levels.

These streams usually flow in fissures or "breaks" in the geological formation and may lie at almost any depth.

I am fortunate in being one of those gifted with the ability to "pick up" the position of fissures with my rod by casting my glance slowly over the terrain in which the borehole is required. When my sight is focussed on the particular spot or spots of ground directly over a break, my rod immediately reacts.

This not only saves a lot of time and walking about but enables me to select the more likely of the fissures on the plot without examining each one separately.

Having thus roughly located the main fissures, I then proceed to a point directly above one of them and test whether it is dry, or, if not, whether it contains static or flowing water. In doing this, one has to take care not to confuse ordinary surface seepage with the static water, which is not a very easy task.

If I find it is a running stream I determine the yield in gallons per hour at that particular spot. If this appears to be reasonably satisfactory, I then "feel" for a crossing fissure (while still standing at that same place), which may, of course, be either up or down stream from my actual position.

Having selected one or more crossing fissures by this method, I proceed to a point of intersection and test for total quantity of water available there, which, if there is a stream also running in the crossing break, should be greater than that at my first position, equivalent in total to the sum of the output from the two streams taken singly.

By examining each of the intersection points it is possible to choose the one showing the greatest total gallonage and this is obviously the best site on that particular fissure. It is, of course, advisable to test out one or two of the other main fissures and this will naturally involve the final comparison of several selected sites.

Having chosen the spot yielding most water, the next thing is to ascertain the depth at which any water at all will be first

encountered ; this will probably be seepage only but sufficient to enable the driller to operate without using outside water. The gallons per hour thus obtained from this source alone may be anything between ten and 200 or more, depending on the depth of the seepage, porousness of soil, catchment area and so on.

This water cannot, however, be looked upon as permanent, since it is dependent entirely on the rains and may even disappear completely in the dry season.

After that I divine the depth at which the running water will be found and the depth of water in the stream itself. Below this will be a bed of rock or other substance (the thickness of which is also noted) before striking water again. Below this second flow layer, followed by possibly a third water bearing—or dry—fissure.

The depth as well as yield in gallons per hour of each of these water bearing breaks is recorded separately, thus enabling the landowner to determine how far down he must go to obtain the least quantity of water he requires.

Later, when the actual drilling operations have reached a certain stage the dowser must also be ready and able to advise whether or not it would be profitable to sink the hole any further.

I always attempt to forecast the formations which will be encountered during drilling, and in this I admit I am often at fault and I find it essential to rest before tackling this work.

Firstly, I endeavour to give the depth of the soil at the spot to be drilled, the depth of the decomposed formation following it, if it exists, and next the type and thickness of rocks that will be encountered ; in fact, any changes of formation likely to be met down to the final depth to which it will be necessary to bore.

Before recommending borehole sites for domestic purposes, I finally determine whether the water is potable or not, an important point overlooked by many professional dowsers, I fear.

Failures I have had, but I am glad to say they are few. What are their causes ? A conscientious dowser will study his mistakes in the hope of learning the reason for his error and conditions to avoid ; a success is finished with, but not so a failure, which haunts his memory for some time.

Granite country is difficult to dowse in, especially in places where slight radio-active or magnetic veins exist ; these red herrings are the bugbear of geophysicists as well as dowsers. A bank of pyrites will give reactions similar to those of breaks both to dowsers and the geophysical instruments.

Poor health at the time of dowsing may be responsible for failure. Heavy clouds and storms (especially electric storms) as well as cosmic disturbances interfere greatly with accurate results. A homing pigeon will lose its way in a thunderstorm, not because of its efforts to avoid the rain but because it loses its dowsing ability to sense its correct direction.

Again, there is an effect known as "Remanence" to be guarded against. For instance, in the past a good flow of water may have been running in a fissure but for some reason or other has dried up. Even so, the rod will sometimes react as though the water were still there. This possibility has to be carefully watched for and steps taken to eliminate this particular effect.

Apparent "failures" are sometimes outside a dowser's control for instance when the bore is deflected from the vertical by bad drilling and thus misses the water-bearing fissure, or when the borehole has not been put down on the exact spot marked by the peg the dowser has put down.

Sometimes a driller will refuse to sink further in hard rock, perhaps stating that in all his experience he has never found water in that formation, or possibly by exercising his right under the terms of his contract.

In one case when I had indicated a water supply of 1,700 to 2,000 gallons per hour lying below an epi-diorite formation 18 feet thick, the drillers wanted to stop drilling on encountering this hard rock, but fortunately the landowner insisted on his continuing the hole, with the result that he got his 2,000 gallons per hour.

A dowser cannot always be absolutely certain when estimating depths and usually allows himself a margin of 10 per cent.; in any case he should always be consulted again before abandoning any apparently dry hole.

During well sinking heavy charges of dynamite in hard rock will sometimes permanently close water-bearing fissures. In one such case I found that the water had taken a new way round the obstruction caused by the explosives to some distance away from the well.

To experienced dowsers anything will do as a rod or "twig," any kind of wood, whalebone, wire, springs, grass, a pendulum, but every practising dowser will eventually find his own best material for the stick.

Attempts at water divining by over zealous amateurs have considerably hindered the ancient art of dowsing from receiving the scientific recognition it deserves.

A large number of people, finding that the stick "works" for them, go about "divining" water for their friends! in one such case I have seen a forked stick actually break in the man's hands over a fissure, although in fact there was no water in it at all!

As has already been pointed out, a host of other conditions besides water, will cause a stick to move. The chances, therefore, are very much against an inexperienced person, or even one who has not seriously studied the subject, finding water, especially in country abounding in dry fissures; if he should do so, it will be more by chance than anything else.

ZIMBABWE—THE UNSOLVED MYSTERY

BY H. G. P. REES

To start this account at the beginning, we must go back 10 or 12 years, when Mr. Foster Coates—who is now a member of the B.S.D. but at that time was not a practising dowser—was engaged on some officially recognized excavations in the Zimbabwe area. In the course of the months during which he was carrying out this work, he got into touch with as many local witch doctors and elders of the native tribes as possible, in order to learn of any traditions connected with the ruins they might be prepared to relate. These traditions, however, are regarded as some of the most jealously guarded secrets of the tribes, and are only communicated to young men at their initiation ceremony, under the most binding oaths with a death penalty for their betrayal. Information of this nature was therefore very hard to come by, and that which Mr. Foster Coates did obtain was vague and useless for practical investigation. But, by a great stroke of luck, he eventually came into contact with one native who was tired of living in that area. After much persuasion, and in exchange for sufficient cash to enable him to leave immediately for Manicaland, the native agreed to show Mr. Foster Coates a place inside the Zimbabwe Temple walls beneath which there was reputed to be a vault. Access to this vault, he said, was by way of an underground passage, the entrance to which was also situated within the Temple walls. He further stated that when the tribe then inhabiting the place found they were to be dispossessed by the Europeans newly arrived in their country they deliberately wrecked one of the inner walls, so that the displaced stones completely covered and concealed the passage entrance. He also agreed to point out the exact part of the ruined wall which still hid this entrance, but, as his life would be forfeit if the other members of the tribe found out that he had made these revelations, the actual disclosure could only be carried out in the middle of the night, when, even if he were seen, he would not be recognised.

In due course arrangements were completed, but before setting out on their midnight expedition, Mr. Foster Coates took the precaution of filling his pockets with confetti, for he fully realised that without some tangible evidence to guide him, he stood a very small chance of recognising again in daylight any of the places which might be pointed out to him in the darkness. All went well, and the following morning, after his informant had made a hasty departure, Mr. Foster Coates went back to the Temple, and by means of his surreptitiously dropped blobs of confetti, was able to locate exactly the various spots which had been indicated during the night.

Unfortunately, urgent personal matters compelled Mr. Foster Coates to leave Zimbabwe before any further investigations could be carried out, so he wrote a full report on the affair and sent it to the authorities. As is usual in such cases, the report was duly filed, and lay forgotten for many years.

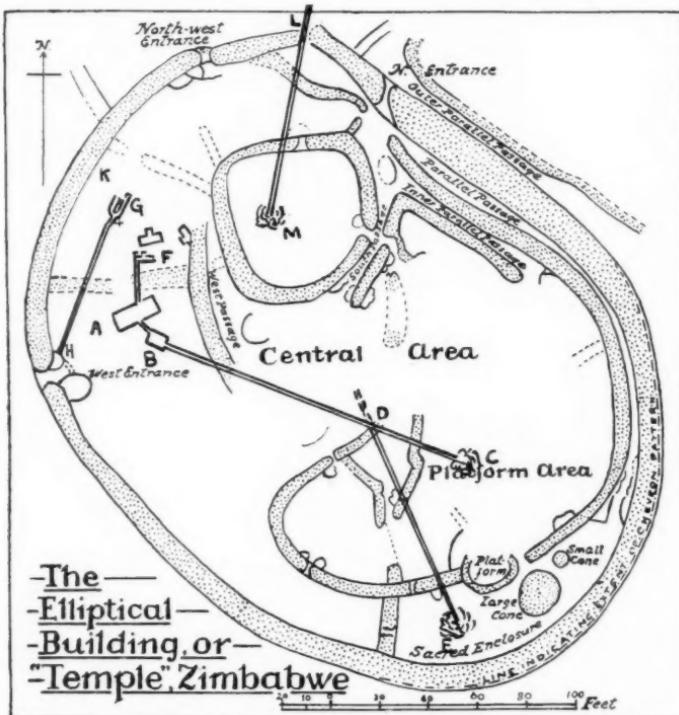
Quite recently, however, Mr. Foster Coates related his story to a Mr. E. Flynn, and the latter—who is extremely keen that the Zimbabwe ruins should be fully investigated, officially and scientifically—immediately realised that here was something that could very easily be looked into, for it was only necessary to clear away the stones from over the reputed position of the passage entrance, to prove the native's story true or false. In the former case, who knows but that any deposits found in the vault might not shed considerable light on the obscurity surrounding Zimbabwe's mysterious past, and in the latter event, the stones could be easily replaced and the ruins would show no sign of interference. Mr. Flynn thereupon got into touch with Mr. Cowling, Secretary to the Minister of Internal Affairs, the old files were dug out, and as a result the authorities were fired with a certain amount of enthusiasm to "do something about it." In fact they at once wrote to the Southern Rhodesia Monuments and Relics Commission, requesting sanction to investigate the matter, and were confident that this would be forthcoming within two or three weeks.

At this stage, Mr. Foster Coates, who is a very good friend of mine, suggested that we should make a preliminary visit to Zimbabwe together, firstly to see if after the lapse of all these years he could still remember the exact spot he had been shown so long ago, and secondly to ascertain if dowsing would confirm the existence of the vault and passage; if so, this would act as a check both on the truth of the story and the precise location of the passage entrance. We should also then be in possession of some definite information on which the "officials" appointed to carry out the investigation could set to work without undue delay.

So far as the weather was concerned, the weekend we chose for our expedition was pretty miserable. A fine drizzle, known locally as "guti," was falling the whole time, and the only things that could be said for it were that we had the place to ourselves as a result and that it made the floor of the Temple nice and soft so that it was easy to delineate our findings on the surface by scratching with our shoes along the outlines and subsequently measuring off our markings with a tape.

On arrival at the Temple we agreed that Mr. Foster Coates should first of all enter it alone to see if he could recognise things, and that I should wait outside to avoid accidentally gathering any preconceived ideas of the position of what we were seeking. In the meantime I wandered around with my whalebone rod,

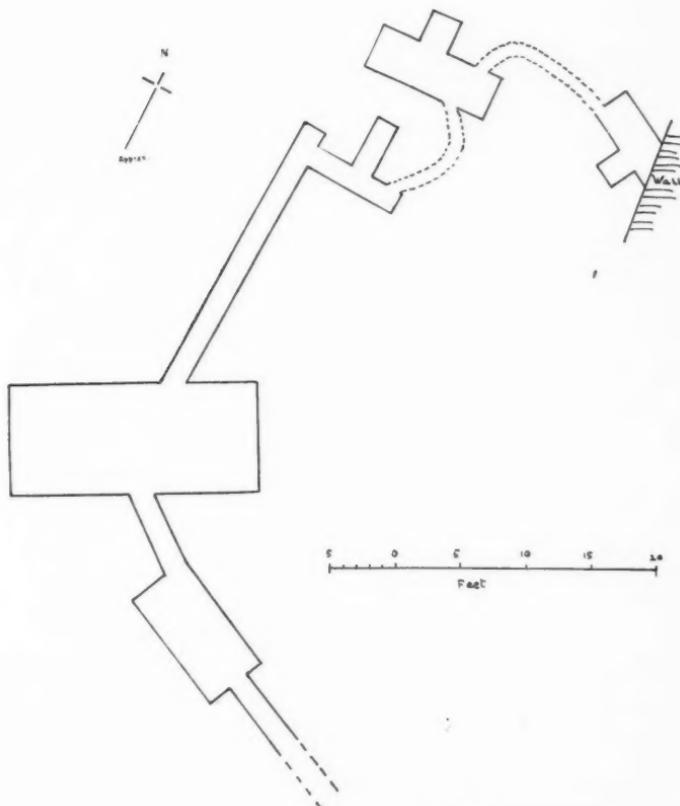
getting the feel of things, so to speak. It very soon became apparent that there were two kinds of passages below ground—some that ran in straight lines and others that followed an irregular course. Since the geological formation of the area is granite, enormous boulders of which are everywhere, both buried and on the surface, it seemed clear that the straight passages were definitely "man-made," while the others, which I christened "natural passages," were the spaces between boulders which were utilised by simply clearing out the soft material lying therein.



An excellent example of such a "passage" above the ground may be seen on the ascent to the Acropolis, where the path climbs up through a narrow cleft formed by two gigantic masses of granite. (see illustrations 1 and 2).

In order to avoid confusion I therefore confined the response of my rod to the "man-made" variety, and as a result eventually

located both the vault and passage about which the native had originally told Mr. Foster Coates. These are shown on the plan of the Temple, and various other points are lettered for easy reference from the text.

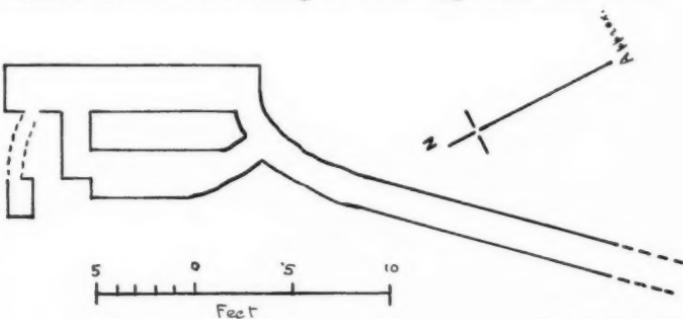


Enlargement at F, A and B

The main chamber (A) is rectangular, 19 by $8\frac{1}{2}$ feet, with a passage leading out from each of the two long sides. One of these passages is about six feet long and leads into the corner of another small chamber (B), $9\frac{1}{2}$ by 5 feet. At the far end of this room another passage leads out, and eventually terminates, after about 130 feet, *under a pile of stones* (C). Before reaching its termination, it passes under the end of what now looks like

a ruined wall (see illustration 3), and here the rod gave indications that there was another access to the passage at this spot (D). At this particular place—which, incidentally, is close to the position Mr. Foster Coates remembers as having been pointed out by the native—there is an intersection with another man-made passage which leads in one direction to a point close to the Conical Tower, where it ends *under a pile of stones* (E). These stones have no apparent significance or *raison d'être*, other than possibly to conceal an underground exit. Where, and to what this particular passage leads, in the other direction, we didn't have time to investigate.

Reverting to the main chamber, we found that the other passage leading out crosses below a wall, and after 23 feet comes to a blind end in the next section of the Temple. Close to its end and leading from it, is one of the curious T-shaped chambers (F) which seem to be a feature of this particular area of the Temple. I had already found three others and was very puzzled as to how access was obtained to them since there were no "man-made" passages leading therefrom. Further investigation, however, revealed that they are all connected by "natural passages," and a glance at the scale diagram of the "system" will show how these links curve unnecessarily, unless it be to follow around a boulder and so avoid having to cut through hard rock.



Enlargement at G

According to our "diagnosis" the ceilings of the two rectangular chambers and their associated passages are 11 feet below the ground surface, and the height between ceiling and floor 5 feet. The floor of the smaller chamber appears to rise in the middle to within 3 feet of the ceiling, possibly due to some wooden (?) object therein. In the adjacent section of the Temple the ceilings would seem to be only 9 feet below the surface, but the height of the passages and T-chambers remains the standard 5 feet.

In the same area as the T-chambers there is a "man-made" underground excavation (G) which caused much bewilderment



1. At upper end of natural passage between granite boulders



2. Lower end of passage



3. At point marked D on plan where access to passage had been



4. "Sentry box" at north end of West Entrance

and took considerable time and patience to delineate on the ground with any degree of certainty. The second scale diagram will show the shape of this chamber much more clearly than any attempted description. Starting under the peculiar solid "sentry-box"-like construction at the northern side of the West Entrance to the Temple (H) (see illustration 4) a passage runs straight for approximately 60 feet and then bends to enter the chamber at its southern end. At the side of this passage, near the bend, the rod gave indications of a long, thin, gold object with a crook at one end, in fact, it might well be the Golden Walking Stick that native legend says is hidden somewhere at Zimbabwe. In the left-hand branch of the chamber there are indications of two skeletons, but the most intriguing of the dowsing effects around here is a rectangular patch, 8 feet down, 2 feet by 1 foot 6 inches and 2 feet in thickness (K), which would seem to be one mass of gold "smeltings" and not some "wrought" object like the deposits located elsewhere in the various chambers. This "cache," if so it be, is connected to the nearby vault by a "natural" passage about three feet long.

Dowsing outside the Temple itself revealed that there is still much to be discovered and investigated. For instance, a passage (? man-made) runs straight out from the Temple wall in a south-westerly direction, about 40 feet south of the West Entrance, towards a high granite kopje some distance away. The course of this passage couldn't be followed for more than 50 yards or so, as the trees and scrub are almost impenetrable beyond that distance. But all along this passage there appear to be skeletons laid out alternately on either side, and there is quite a sizeable object of gold about 9 feet from the wall itself. Then again, we found indications of a large man-made excavation to the south of the Temple, with sides, at a guess, about 50 by 20 yards. This might well be the underground hiding place into which, Mr. Foster Coates' informant of many years ago stated, the tribe used to drive their cattle in times of danger.

In the Valley of Ruins nearby, there are indications of skeletons interred in the peculiar angles formed by some of the ruined walls, as well as of gold deposits here and there.

It was while dowsing in this valley, which lies between the Acropolis and the high ground on which the Temple stands, that we picked up a man-made passage which appeared to link these two main features of Zimbabwe. Having no time to spare in which to investigate the Acropolis end, we traced it in the direction of the Temple. This it entered beneath a place where the main wall has obviously sagged considerably (L). It terminated in one of the "enclosures," well inside the Temple, and once again, the end was found to lie *under a rough heap of stones* (M). At this end the passage appears to rise comparatively steeply to the surface, and it seems likely that its floor is "stepped" for

the last few yards of its course. Mr. Foster Coates also followed another interesting passage, running roughly parallel and about 20 to 30 yards from it, but in this case, from its very irregular course, it would appear to consist of stretches of curved "natural" passage linked by man-made straight sections when necessary.

There is no doubt that a versatile dowser could spend many weeks at Zimbabwe, mapping out the underground "workings" and plotting the positions of the various deposits of bones, gold, iron, wood, &c., not to mention the original sitings of walls long since demolished and forgotten.

The fact that I found I was able to follow "old" walls, raises an interesting point as to whether this particular "effect" is due to remanence or to traces of the foundations now buried but still extant below the surface. Only excavation can definitely settle this question, but, since in one case, I was able to trace the outline of a now non-existent *mud* hut, I strongly suspect the former is the answer. Incidentally, the position of this particular hut explained why there is an otherwise unaccountably wide gap between two wall ends—it had presumably served as a sort of guard-house.

When I remarked to the Curator, who was watching nearby, that the shape was somewhat peculiar in one place, he said, Oh no, that was not at all unusual among the natives of Nigeria. All of which goes to show that, given the opportunity, Dowsers can be of invaluable assistance to archeological investigators.

On our return to Salisbury, Mr. Fynn informed us that the Monuments Commission had flatly refused the requested permission, on the grounds that they had adopted a policy of "no more investigations" of the type suggested "until the year 2000 A.D." The idea behind this is that Science would probably have made such advances by then that much more would be learned from any discoveries made than is possible today.

However, we had an interview with Mr. Cowling, at which the Chairman of the National Parks Commission was present, and both of them seemed very impressed by our new dowsing results and the sketch plans we produced. Since these fully substantiated the original tale of the native, they decided to write again immediately to the Monuments Commission, appealing for a re-consideration of their previous decision.

And there the matter rests at the moment. But we optimistically hope to return there one day, accompanied by an "official" survey party, accurately to map our findings and, better still, armed with a permit to open up at least one of the concealed passage entrances and so prove to the sceptics that Dowsers really *can* tell what is below ground. Once this has been demonstrated beyond doubt, permission to investigate any of the other interesting spots at Zimbabwe would probably be granted without hesitation.

METROSONICS

OR THE THERAPEUTIC USE OF RHYTHMIC SOUND AND COLOUR.*

BY MAJOR C. L. COOPER-HUNT, M.A., P.S.D., M.S.D.

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,—I would like to record first of all my very sincere appreciation of the honour which has been accorded me by Colonel Bell and your Council in inviting me to address your distinguished Society for the second time. I always feel in these matters that herein lies the true test. One's first lecture is by way of a trial effort, and if it displays the qualities of a damp squib there is naturally no room or demand for a repetition. I can only hope that this lecture will not come under that category.

My first lecture to this Society was on the subject of "An approach to Radionic Therapy," and comprised an account (now very much out of date) of our work in building up what I have now come to call a Radiesthetic Analysis. Several items in that original form of analysis have been dropped as unprofitable in practical therapy, but in its main aspect it has apparently served its purpose up to the present and will no doubt continue to do so, as it has, so far as our own work is concerned, reached its full scope. I do not propose therefore to say anything more about this aspect of our subject details of which are being described month by month in a series of articles appearing in the *Pendulum*, a magazine recently started and edited by Lieut.-Colonel F. A. Archdale, M.B.E., and Mr. Egerton Sykes. I intend rather to follow it up with a description of certain other developments in the radiesthetic field, which have occurred since I spoke to you last. This I have termed Metrosonics or the therapeutic use of rhythmic sound and colour.

At this point I am obliged to put the cart before the horse and say something of colour before embarking on the main theme of rhythmic sound. Although somewhat colour-blind myself (where red and green is concerned) I have always been interested in the phenomenon of colour and the possibility of using it in therapy, although it is not easy to be entirely confident in using it in acute conditions. I have studied the subject deeply and have tried to sift the wealth of detail into a practical whole and in time evolved a special form of spectrolamp, which carries our name, and which, by means of certain highly technically produced lenses, provides a set of absolutely pure filtered colours. This lamp is being still further improved. In the meantime Mr. de la Warr, of Oxford, produced his Colorscope, which was on similar lines, but more elaborate in that combinations of colours were

* This address was read at a meeting of the Society on January 16th by Mr. L. E. Eeman, owing to the regretted absence through ill-health of Major Cooper-Hunt.

obtainable. In this instrument I understand that pigmented lenses are employed. In clinical practice we find that both instruments occupy a definite place. In physical treatments our spectrolamp follows the colorscope with apparently effective results—on paper—which are usually borne out by definite improvement in the patient in the course of time. Shortly before Mr. de la Warr produced the Colorscope his fertile inventive brain had evolved what he termed an Ultra-Sonic Instrument, which incidentally was exhibited at the British Industries' Fair in London a few years ago. The nature of this instrument I will not attempt to explain as I am not a physicist. I can only testify to the fact that I make use of it usually in conjunction with the colorscope and that it is effective in giving physical treatments by way of the central nervous system and one of the etheric centres, usually the solar plexus. The length of the treatments is short, seldom exceeding five minutes and patients vary in that some require both forms of treatment (i.e. sound and colour) while others require either one or the other. Clinical records show a consistency of result, which cannot be explained away by chance. The Spectrolamp, which invariably follows the Colorscope and Ultra-Sonic and requires only two minutes at two inches from any etheric centre, extends the effect of the previous treatment still further in the direction of balance, and this it does in every case without fail.

Soon after this I began playing with the idea of applying sound in a different way. I was already aware that musical notes in the ordinary normal auditory range conveyed a vibration, which could be utilized in therapy. We had proved this to our satisfaction on our Diagnostic Instrument, but so far we had not made any practical use of the knowledge. The recent lecture given to the Psychosomatic Research Association by the Reverend Father Glazewski in a very learned way struck a strangely familiar chord when he referred to the musical notes emitted by crystals, plants and human beings. We felt we were not lone travellers on this road and were in very good company requiring no apologies for our findings. For some 18 months previously I had been studying a large standard work by Clarence Hill, entitled *Harmonia Harmonica*, published by Novello, but now unfortunately unobtainable, in which the whole wide field of musical vibration was fully explained, besides numerous other most interesting phenomena in the various fields of mathematics, chemistry, nuclear physics, astrology, astronomy and metaphysics. A truly amazing book. It had occurred to me that if I could obtain an absolutely pure sound and in some way combine it with an absolutely pure colour, something interesting might happen in the human nervous system. Whilst thinking along these lines I came by chance upon a small four-note instrument, which

appeared to me to be likely to provide the necessary carrier wave. Its notes were tuned to a one-hundredth degree of a semi-tone and were therefore capable of providing the purest sound available in the audible range. Its trial tests and subsequent use in clinical practice proved the accuracy of my intuition and the therapy, which I have named Spectrosonics, was born.

Further clinical records extending over a period of nearly two years employing the Spectrolamp have shown complete consistency, the nature of which I will endeavour to explain more fully later in this paper. My small trial instrument was then developed and enlarged into a full chromatic scale and the dosage was varied accordingly. It was found that patients differed in their needs and that whereas one patient would require one particular note struck so many times before saturation point was reached another would require a different note with a different number of strokes. It was also found that a certain sequence of sounds on my original four-note instrument was highly potent in lowering discordant vibrations in the etheric body, but since this particular sequence was not indicated for everyone I could not think of it as fundamental. There is room for considerable research along these lines, especially in the various sequencies of notes, or chords, required for different cell-groups and the various disturbing elements (i.e. diseases). So far we have not had sufficient time to give to this particular research. It need not present any great difficulties as it is largely mechanical and results could all be recorded by tabulated numbers. Success in this form of therapy (Spectrosonic) would seem to depend upon the use of the patient's Resonant-Key-Note (RKN) combined with their Resonant-Colour (RC). When these two vibrations in absolutely full purity are applied in correct dosage definite and consistent results are obtained. The correct dosage of course is found in every case by means of the Diagnostic Instrument or Detector and could be found equally well by a skilled dowser or pendulist using his own particular type of negative and positive reaction.

A few weeks ago I came across by chance a very interesting letter, which had been written to the Editor of the *Homoeopathic Recorder*, Dr. Grimmer, M.D., of U.S.A., by a Mrs. Stuart Close, the wife of a doctor. It was sent from 248 Hancock St., Brooklyn, N.Y., on June 19th, 1939, and was as follows: (I quote from the *Proceedings of the International Hahnemannian Association* for 1939-40) "In the *June Recorder* on page 48 you state 'the Homoeopathic remedy of the future may be a musical tone.' As a 'proving' of this possibility may I give you an experience of mine with the resultant theory which I hold, but had not reported from a therapeutic standpoint, not being wise enough to give it in scientific terms. About 25 years ago I had one of my sick headaches. My daughter was playing the piano—I felt

a sense of relief and requested her to play the composition again, remarking at the time that it was in the key of D Flat Major. The second playing put me to sleep. In seeking why, I found the similar. My conversational tone is always in that Key—evidently my personal vibrations correspond. I began to take note of speaking voices. I found that Dr. Close, my husband, talked in the Key of the relative Minor or D Flat, namely B Flat Minor. If you know music you can imagine what a satisfaction that gave me in my theory. I could take down his conversation in actual notes. Ever since then I have verified my own Key by instantly recognising the chord of D Flat, if played in a concert, by a sense of restfulness, physical and mental. For some years after that I took pleasure in classifying my friends by their Keys, noting their speaking voices; in fact, I listed them, finding that related Keys were more congenial, e.g. Dr. C. was more sensitive than I to different personalities. I found that a friend whom he admired, but who irritated him, talked in G Major, a long way from B Flat Minor. From these observations I evolved my theory that when the vibrations of a person are out of order he could be helped by music played in his Key, to restore the balance. I think these vibrations could be matched by the delicate instruments that are used in detecting sound. The clashing of discordant Keys would explain some of the inharmonies of human lives. A complete cure would be one which would not only steady the patient's vibrations, but spiritualize them so that all discords would be resolved into the harmony of a perfect cadence." An official comment printed at the bottom of the page was amusing; it stated that "The Editors assume no responsibility for the views or opinions expressed in this department."

For a considerable time previous to this I had been playing with the idea that rhythm must occupy an important place in this therapy, but had not been able to apply it with any confidence until as recently as July, 1951. Certain experiments were made at that time, which were apparently successful, in the course of which it was found that individuals vary in their rhythm and possess what for want of a better description I call their Fundamental Rhythm (FR). Taking an ordinary musical metronome as a standard I found that the actual physical beat of the instrument at so many times a minute when set to the gauge of the patient's FR actually acted as a healing or corrective medium, i.e. the disturbance registered on the detector unit was smoothed out, the pathological condition was lowered by several degrees and the vitality was raised. This effect would be noted for several hours when the patient would usually revert to the original state. Combining this with my previous use of Spectrosonics led to the discovery that the addition of absolutely pure rhythm to the previous use of pure colour and

pure sound, when tuned in to the individual's own resonance to these vibrations made an enormous difference, and thus Metrosonics came into being as a practical therapy—a term specially coined as descriptive of the nature of the work.

The, to me, exciting discovery of this synthesis of sound, colour and rhythm was then put under intensive research so far as this was possible with so much ordinary daily routine work, but in every case the results were consistent and the record book provides very interesting data. The length of the treatment was found to vary between one and two minutes only—never more, during which short time disturbances of over 80 degrees were reduced to zero and even built up into the plus (+) vitality range. Thus we felt we had succeeded in shortening the treatment without loss of efficiency. The form of treatment was with the fully relaxed and deeply breathing patient seated at a fixed distance from the instrument, usually five feet, to sound his resonant Key-Note for 60 to 120 seconds at the time-beat of his Fundamental Rhythm. Whilst this is being done my wife checks on the Detector what is happening and the waveform of the Etheric Body is put up on the Diagnostic Instrument. Repeated and varied waves have been observed with distinct nodal points, but so far we have not had time to record any important details in this connection. I would welcome skilled research on this point. Usually no direct physical reaction has been experienced by the patient, although certain hypersensitive patients have noted a sense of tingling and heat.

Although I do not wish to make any fantastic claims it has been found that it is possible for the treatment to be broadcast. This as in many other things of a scientific nature was discovered at first by so-called chance. When I was unpacking the instrument I received a telephone call from Birmingham from the father of a little girl who was ill to ask if we could help. We promised to do what we could and I suggested a trial of Metrosonics. Her Fundamental Key-Note and Rhythm was found and with her blood-specimen on a broadcast instrument tuned in to the waveform of the Etheric Body, treatment was started. After a very short time the rubber of the Detector manipulated by my wife, who by the way is associated with me in all my work as a most efficient operator, became so stiff and hard that she could no longer draw her hand across it and she suggested that we should stop. This I at once agreed to do, since with Metrosonics we were employing a force, the nature and potency of which we knew little about and for all I knew we might be endangering the child's life by over stimulation. Two days later I received a letter from the child's father to the effect that at the exact time when the Metrosonic treatment was given her temperature rose suddenly to 104 degrees from 101

and in the morning it dropped to 99 degrees and thence to normal. This of course set us thinking. Could we claim that it was possible to broadcast Metrosonics? Well, of course, one case was not sufficient evidence to support such a claim, so I had to wait until another opportunity presented itself. This was not long in coming. We had been lecturing and demonstrating our new Metrosonics to a group of experienced radiesthetic specialists in the Midlands when one of those present was suffering from a sprained wrist caused by a backfire on the starting handle of her car. Her wrist was bandaged and was unusable. An opportunity for a practical test of Metrosonics was thus presented. Treatment was given there and then and the wrist under the bandage at once registered considerable heat, which was felt by the patient, and several of those present including myself tested it to see if it were the case. It certainly was. The bandage was removed and the wrist was apparently cured and remained normal until 11 p.m. that night, when the pain returned. It was then that the idea of trying out another broadcast occurred to me. Over the telephone I suggested a very careful test by a fully trained radionic operator at the same time as the broadcast was given. This was strictly carried out and the wrist was permanently cured. The doctor herself testified to me in writing that this was so.

Well, even more than that is wanted as evidence, so a third opportunity occurred shortly afterwards in connection with a child patient of another lady chiropractic doctor in the Midlands, who was very seriously ill with pneumonia with a very high temperature. It was arranged that a Metrosonic broadcast should be given at a definite time whilst a trained operator should test the result on a Diagnostic Instrument. This was carefully carried out to the B.B.C. pips and the result recorded and testified to by the doctor herself was that in 20 seconds the child's vitality leaped from 50 to 100 per cent. and the pneumonia very quickly cleared up. This was good news but even so we are chary about claiming broadcast successes as yet. In all fairness and strict honesty I must record a failure to cure a very acute back strain in both myself and a lady, although in the latter case a previous duodenal disturbance had apparently been alleviated and, I hope, permanently cured. I have so far not heard to the contrary.

I have several times given Metrosonic treatments over the telephone with apparent success and in one physical treatment a severe heart disturbance in an old lady of over 70 years of age was cured permanently overnight. Another remarkable case occurred again by chance, which I feel should be recorded, as it has its interest and possible direct bearing upon this question of broadcast. Recently in London I was engaged in some important tests in Metrosonics with a view to

the further development of a new instrument and I was making use of the blood-specimen of a lady patient, unknown to her, in connection with the tests. The big tests were made at from 4.30 to 4.45 p.m. in London according to the official clock in the Director's office, and were quite remarkable. The day after my return to Barton-on-Sea I was rung up by this lady to say that on the previous day she had had an extraordinary experience of oppressive heat and general temporary discomfort in a restaurant in Winchester where she had stopped off for tea on her way to visit her son in London. I asked her if she knew the time and she said "between 4.30 and 4.45 p.m. by the restaurant clock," and she added, "as soon as I had finished tea I continued the journey and never felt better in my life." I then told her what I had been doing in London between 4.30 and 4.45 p.m.! This to me was direct, unsolicited evidence of Metrosonic broadcast. Something unusual happened. It is of course early days for any great claim to be made for this new development, but that there is certainly "something in it" appears to have been proved beyond all reasonable doubt and this opinion is shared by others of much greater scientific ability than I. Further developments are now being contemplated and will shortly be available whereby the power can be greatly increased and deeper penetration obtained and a wider range secured and, incidentally, probably the length of time required for the treatment considerably shortened.

Some of you may have read an article in *Science Digest* for December in which the effects of focussed sound are described in somewhat lethal terms, in fact, some of it was quite frightening and makes me wonder whether I am on safe ground. In any case it certainly calls for caution in the use of this remarkable synthesis of vibrational force. I think that in a minor degree we are on the track of something of this kind, but I am thankful to say that we are using it and shall always use it solely for the benefit of us all, in the crusade against disease. There seems to be a very definite possibility that Metrosonics might prove of great value as a master key to open up and release the engrammic aberrations in the Reactive Mind in connection with the new Mental Science of Dianetics, but such research, supported by clinical evidence, will be required before any definite pronouncement can be made on this interesting point. It certainly holds out very bright prospects and would be of special value in shortening the length of time at present required by an auditor to produce a release or a clear. Its superiority to "Shock Therapy," &c., in nervous and mental cases, would seem to be indicated if this action of smoothing or ironing out inharmonies in the etheric body can be established without question. In my opinion this should be extensively and intensively put to the test and if found to be effective adopted.

It is recognized that the Universe is essentially a great symphony of sound as well as of colour and form, and that all the mighty forces operate under the urge of Divine Love with a rhythmic pulsating ebb and flow for the benefit of man and the three lower kingdoms of animal, plant and mineral. It is indeed a valued privilege to be allowed to make some very small contribution towards the employment of this wonderful power for the uplift of our fellow men and for the dispersal of disease. In this search we have travelled over much rough country—sometimes the going has been easy, at other times hard and discouraging, but we have tried to keep our vision clear and the Star of Truth has guided us on our way. It seems now to have rested over the place—the humble abode—where the young child is. Let us then enter in and in deep surrender offer our gifts to the Healing Christ, who alone is the Way, the Truth and the Life.

In conclusion, Ladies and Gentlemen, in this short survey I have done my best to outline to you for the first time in public the progress which we, very ordinary unscientific folk, have made in what I believe to be a great and far-reaching science involving the therapeutic use of Rhythmic Sound and Colour, or in one word, METROSONICS.

TIME LAGS IN RADIONIC RESPONSES

BY J. CECIL MABY, B.Sc., A.R.C.S., F.R.A.S.

In "Medical Practitioner's" article in the December *Journal* Vol. X, No. 74, p. 124, we read: "It was found by American workers experimenting with a sensitive recording device" (? of what nature and principles) "that it would obey commands when the hand was extended towards it—but there was always a time lag of 15 to 20 seconds." And Max Freedom Long, the author of interesting and important books on the Kahunas' magical practices, &c., thinks that this lag may be due to time taken by the "low self" to project "an aka finger or thread and the subsequent flow of mana along it to the object"—as, presumably, in ectoplasmic externalisations by entranced physical mediums.

I would like to confirm the fact that there often *is* such a delay between intended stimulus (physical, physiological or "psychic") and the *peak* of the instrumental reaction in the case of delicate detectors such as Baradue's "Biometer" (non-magnetic needle, suspended in an airtight case by unspun silk fibre, say) or my own "radionic polariscope" (light paper cylinder or other delicately balanced rotor in a similar case, &c.), or Dr. C. Russ's "instrument affected by human vision" (described in *The Lancet* many years ago). But, using critical construction, temperatures, precise dimensions, gas pressures, &c., I have

found that the *commencement* of the response may be practically instantaneous under the best conditions—which include weather, time, place, a neutral site, relaxed observers, &c. And this initial “back kick” or preliminary surge can be nicely observed either microscopically or with a mirror and light beam and scale arrangement.

The reactions to all forms of stimulus of a “radionic” type thus far investigated by me, using several different detection methods, are always typically *pulsatory and cyclical* in nature. There would appear to be some sort of “cosmic” or “geophysical” pulse effect, that arrives continually in alternating waves of energy—how and whence is not yet ascertained; and the time lag between the moment of artificial or biological stimulus and the first peak of the resultant pulsatory reaction of such instruments appears to depend upon the phase difference between the applied “signal” and that of the generalised local “radionic” field at the given time and place. The two effects may even oppose one another or tend to cancel out, or they may boost each other; and it is extremely difficult with the most sensitive detectors to screen off or else to damp out (various means available, including mechanical ones) the generalised “cosmic” pulses, which have a mean frequency of between 20 and 30 secs.

The typical “radionic” reaction to a single sharp impulse of suitable kind appears to be in the form of a low-frequency damped sine wave, with between 20-30 secs. periodicity and damping out after two or three minutes. The “cosmic” pulses (and moving cloud masses, &c., are certainly responsible for some of the strongest “radionic” disturbances), in clear, still weather, at “quiet” sites, however, are rather more irregular, though of equivalent wave frequency, with a tendency to repetition at intervals of about a minute, after four pulsations. In disturbed weather or near large moving objects, underground streams, electric cables, &c., these generalised pulsatory phenomena may over-ride and mask or else damp out special experimental effects under immediate study. (See also remarks in my paper in *Proceedings of the 1950 Radionic Congress*).

In some special Hertzian radio tests, using single and also beating signals of various frequencies between 100 kcs. and 45 mcs. (see *Radiesthesia III*, pp. 20-21 of a paper of mine), it was found that the instrumental reactions only occurred when a *beat* was produced artificially between a fixed and variable frequency signal, with a “band-pass” spread on the dials, with central peak reaction (ditto by dowsing), corresponding to the audible beat note—when it was made audible for control testing. These remarkable effects were quite repeatable under “All quiet” conditions, and there was the same time lag as the receiver was tuned in to the critical frequencies, each time. *One must not go too fast* or there will be a time and/or space displacement

error as in field dowsing also, I find. This is a purely physical time lag, over and above any physiological ones. But the reaction always starts instantly, other things being equal; *only the peak response lags.*

These significant tests, along with much other information in my hands, suggest that all the main dowsing (radiesthetic) and radionic (instrumental) reactions may be due to *radiological beats at certain time or space intervals*. But there are also the equally important polarisation (two-way or elliptical or circular) effects to contend with, that further complicate matters. And when there is a fade-out of the general geophysical or cosmic field, no amount of artificial energisation or psycho-physical stimuli will move the detectors (e.g., "biometer" and "radiometer" class) as the latter radiations have nothing to beat against, one may suppose. But artificially generated *beating* radio signals may still cause appropriate reactions. So that very heavy foggy still weather is often a good time for delicate laboratory tests. The human (or other living subject) then appears to be depleted of energy, however, if at all weather-sensitive; and it looks as though the normal "cosmic" pulsations of the fine weather field are physiologically (and psychologically) stimulating. For either a bad fade-out or else prolonged one-way polarisation (either in the "plus" or "minus" sense seems to be harmful physiologically, and leads to aggravation of all common maladies, especially rheumatic, gastric and bronchial ones. Cancrrous, asthmatic and tubercular subjects also feel unwell at such times—often shortly before approaching gales, snow and hail and thunderstorms. And my latest radiometer shows these effects very conclusively.

EXTRACTS FROM LETTERS

In a letter dated November 9th, 1951, from Cowra, N.S.W., Mr. H. O. Busby writes:

"I have just been reading your article on 'Distant Prospection' (Henry Gross) and think that perhaps an instance of my own in the same line may be interesting. About two years ago Miss E. M. Penrose wrote to me from Western Australia concerning certain gold divining she had done and suggested that I might try a check-up from a distance. It was arranged to send me certain plans, which duly arrived. I chose a *shaft* marked on one plan as a starting point, than I went into an open area of ground on my own property impressing on my sub-conscious that it represented the ground in question 2,000 miles away. I took a tree stump as representing the *shaft* and put the question to myself 'Is there a lode existing near the shaft?' The angle

rod gave me a definite direction and I walked out in that direction until the rod indicated that I had arrived at the desired spot. I put in a peg, then put the same question for a second location from that peg. On locating the second site I put in a second peg. With a prismatic compass I took the bearing from the stump to the first peg and from the first peg to the second, then measured the distances with a tape. I sent these bearings and measurements to the person who sent me the plans, together with several other locations. A letter was then received telling me that a surveyor had been taken to the area and had marked spots according to the bearings and measurements; would I fly over and have a look for myself at his expense? I did this and on arrival was taken out to the area. I asked to be taken to the *shaft*. I then used my angle rod with the same question and on getting a direction walked out and picked up a spot. The man, whom I will call B, then showed me that the surveyor's mark was right alongside me. I then went after the second site and in defining it was shown that the surveyor's mark was under a small bush included in the small area defined. Miss Penrose was present at this area as well as at another larger area, a map of which had been received by me and sites marked on it at home in N.S.W. All these sites proved correct and Miss Penrose checked up on them. I have not heard if they have been tested yet, shortage of labour, &c., preventing it, when I last had any information. The main fact is that the sites chosen 2,000 miles away proved to be correct so far as dowsing results on the surface are concerned. B took Miss Penrose and me over quite a considerable area of country marking possible sites. One curious point about the bearings taken in N.S.W. is that they coincided with those in W.A. in spite of the difference in magnetic variation."

Miss Corlett sends the following account of a location for a well in a letter dated December 23rd, 1951:

"It may interest you to hear of a successful bit of dowsing that I have recently undertaken for my godfather, M.B., of Womaston, Kingston, Radnorshire. I was staying with him at the end of August when he happened to mention to me a water problem he had on one of his farms. His tenant had for years fetched water from a neighbouring stream but now demanded a proper piped supply, as his wife thought the water from the stream was tainted, as indeed it was, as cattle walked in it. Apparently a water boring firm had been approached with a view to sinking a bore hole to some considerable depth and my godfather was very worried at the amount this was going to cost him. He asked me if I would go over to the farm with him and see if I could find an adequate supply at much less depth, so that a well could be dug as close to the farm house as possible.

I had with me a couple of whalebone rods and a compass, and having driven over to the farm, I asked to be left quite alone whilst I did a bit of prospecting. The farm house was in a valley and behind it the ground rose sharply up to woods on either side.

I got several reactions with my rod in a zig-zag course, coming downhill from a wood at the top, towards the farm house. At about 50 yards above the house the reactions were very strong indeed, and I decided to work round this spot. Eventually I pegged the site for the well in the centre of this area and estimated that there would be a very good supply indeed at about 20-25 feet in depth, and what was more, as the house was considerably lower than this, the water could be fed by gravity into a tank in the house itself. Afterwards I learnt that some time ago a local dowser had suggested a spot in the same area and given the depth as 40 feet.

I have just received the following letter from my godfather in which he says: "J. tells me that they had got down to about 25 feet when the well filled up and they could not get the water out as fast as it came in, so they are waiting for finer weather and hope that the water may subside . . . so that they can brick it in . . . No wonder that you found water there! There seems any amount of it coming off Littan Hill . . . ?"

From Reading, Mass., U.S.A., Mr. E. R. Batchelder writes on January 8th:

"On July 8th Benjamin Cole, a dowser, from No. Andover, Mass., and I were the guests of Kenneth Roberts at his estate Rocky Pasture at Kennebunkport, Me., where we met his friends, a scientist Prof. and Dr. Horace Levinson, Dowser Henry Gross and their wives. Mr. Cole locates veins of underground water with his body without the use of a divining rod, but he also uses a brass rod bent at right angles which he whirls in his hands and determines depth. He made some tests with Henry Gross on long range dowsing which he did not know he could do until then. They both determined that a vein was about 250 feet away and they were only six inches apart. We also checked some domes that they had already located and marked but unknown to Cole and me. I located seven veins coming from one of these domes which checked with their determinations.

I located a vein and a pipe line on the lawn of Mr. Roberts' house. He was not going to accept it because he said they knew where all the veins were, but I had Henry Gross check me. He verified what I had located but said he did not know they were there. Then Henry asked his stick where the nearest vein was from where he was standing and the response was 50 feet 6 inches. Then I paced it off and found it to be there. Then he checked it with his divining rod and said he did not know that one to be there.

We had a very interesting four hours of dowsing. I checked Henry Gross's thumbs and found the whorls did not form circles.

I am inclosing three photographs of the Woodhull wells that I wrote you about in a previous letter. I am also inclosing a couple of photographs and a sketch of the well on tip of Mt. Sunapee in the New Hampshire state park. The state of N.H. secured the services of a dowser to locate this well. I was unable to get his name when I was up there. I understand he is planning to put in more wells on Mt. Sunapee.

I located two more wells on Devidence Road Hill which turned out very good. From one they got water at 10 feet which filled up to about two feet from the top. From the other they secured water at 8 feet; this well has not been completed. This makes five wells I have located on this hill. Three of them have gone through three years of drought and yielded all the water the owners needed.

On my way home from Wolbore I decided to call on my uncle Earl Abbott, who lives at Glendale on the shore of Lake Winnepeaukee, N.H. Both he and his wife have been having poor health for several years. He has had several heart attacks and she has had nerve trouble and arthritis. When I arrived they were not at home. I noticed a well in the back of their home so I took a witch hazel crotch stick and checked it and found that there was a vein of underground water running from it directly under their bedrooms. At Christmas time I sent them a Christmas card and wrote on it what I had done and suggested that they put some copper under their beds and it might improve their health. Shortly after I received a Christmas card from them on which was written the following:—'It was pleasant to find your greeting up in our mail box, and to read your interesting note. Your divining rod was correct; when the cellar was dug two springs were discovered in one corner, under the bathroom and small bedroom. Two expensive drains were placed under the cement floor and walls, which latter has proved successful.'

I am inclosing another photograph of Albert Finn's well at Salem Road, East Billerica, Mass. I located this well site February 13th, 1950. Mr. Finn had dug two wells about twenty feet deep and only got a small amount of seepage water. I moved him over 4 feet from one of these wells and he got a good supply of water at 14 feet. This summer he told me that the children turned on the hose faucet at 6 a.m. and they did not discover it until 3 p.m., which was 9 hours the water ran continuously. Then they looked in the well and there was still plenty of water there."

NOTES AND NEWS

A long letter from the President on "Local Water Supplies" was printed in the *Surveyor and Municipal and County Engineer* of January 26th. The letter referred to the shortage of water which occurs every summer in certain villages and small communities and the desirability of arranging for supplies from local sources instead of waiting for the fulfilment of an expensive scheme for providing water from a distant reservoir.

It was pointed out that adequate supplies could often be indicated more readily by a competent dowser than by a geologist and that the former has often been successful when the latter has failed. The objections often raised to the employment of dowsers by geologists and engineers were shown to be based on fallacious reasoning.

This letter was the subject of an article in *The Star* of January 30th.

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The *Farmers Weekly* (Bloemfontein) of November 14th has a short article about Mr. H. P. du Plessis, of Vryburg, formerly chief boring inspector in the Bechuanaland Protectorate. He is not a dowser but relies on his intimate knowledge of soil and rock formation. At an asbestos mine in the Vryburg district where geologists had failed to find water he indicated an ancient volcanic crater. In this unlikely spot a regular supply was eventually obtained from a bore through dolomite.

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According to the *Sydney Sun* of September 16th Mrs. C. Aldridge, of Campbelltown (30 miles S.W. of Sydney), divined two streams on her husband's pig farm with a quince divining rod. A bore has been sunk to 95 feet and a windmill pump was to be erected. Previously water had to be carted from a supply several miles away.

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There was an article in the *Eastern Daily Press* of December 24th and several other dailies about R. J. Notley, of Rollesby, a builder and contractor. He is said to have discovered hundreds of underground springs by divining, which, however, he finds rather a strain. He recently chartered a plane and at a height of 600 feet got very strong reactions over an underground river in Suffolk, 40 feet wide.

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Prediction for January describes in a short paragraph how Rev. Father Peter Schill, S.J. (B.S.D.), a missionary in India, discovered the thief of a valuable drum which had been stolen after a torch-light procession in honour of the Virgin Mary. With his pendulum he traced the drum to a village some three kilometres away.

REVIEWS

REVUE INTERNATIONALE DE RADIESTHÉSIE

No. 27

This number starts with a biographical note by Dr. Andrée Besson on M. Louis Gastin, director of *La Libre Guérison* (Freedom to Heal) which now forms one of the sections of the *Revue*. He was born at Avignon in 1884 and has always been keenly interested in problems of the soul and human destiny. From 1925 to 1930 he was director of the Institute of Applied Psycho-Physics. In 1929 he published a book called *Le Droit de Guérir* and this has been followed by others dealing with the spiritual and mental side of man's existence.

He opens this section with an introductory article in which he explains that it is not directed against official medicine as such but that its object is to free the practice of medicine from the restrictions which certain narrow-minded people seek to impose on it.

In the following article "The Art of healing must be free" he enlarges on that theme, stating that there would be no question of the "illegal use of medicine" if all methods used by doctors were considered admissible and that state control of the practice of medicine should be done away with; in a further article he invites "Opinions on the question of Healers" from readers qualified to give them, and himself gives his views on the distinction between radesthesia and medicine and on medico-radiesthetic collaboration.

"Radiesthetic Homoeopathy" is an article by Dr. Doux who has on several occasions been the subject of proceedings on the part of the Order of Doctors for the successful use of radesthesia in his treatment of patients. He describes the advantages of radiesthetic diagnosis and decries the control of its use by restrictive regulations. As matters stand now "the interest of the patient is deliberately sacrificed to a hide-bound law."

Under the heading "Documentation Médicale" M. Pierre Vincent supplies a note on "Biological Radiations" in which he refers to an article in the German magazine *Natur und Kultur* describing the experiments of Elmer Gates of Washington. They are said to demonstrate that mental conditions can be revealed by a chemical analysis of the exhalations from the human body. He also mentions a new apparatus for medical diagnosis invented by Dr. Herman Regelsberger and reported on in the *Bonner Rundschau*, called Elektrodenmatometer. It is stated to be extremely sensitive and to register currents of a ten millionth of an ampère. Modifications in the current attributable to diseased organs are observed when the surface of the body is sounded by the two electrodes.

In the section *Chronique Agricole*, Baron de Dorlodot contributes an article, "Radiesthetic Biology," describing the effects of certain special fertilisers.

"Responsibility of the Water Diviner." In this article Dr. Regnault describes a recent case in which a M. Mazart engaged a dowser, d'Esperonal, to find water on his property. A bore was made to 12 metres without result. D'Esperonal returned his fee of 3,000 francs but Mazart also claimed from him the cost of the bore, 250,000 francs.

He brought an action against d'Esperonial which was dismissed by the local court ; the Court of Appeal of Montpellier confirmed the judgment, holding that d'Esperonial had fulfilled his contract.

Dr. Regnault stresses the importance of prudence in giving estimates of quantity and quotes a case of his own in which the yield of a well varied between 36 cubic metres of water in August to 94 in winter.

He also emphasises the importance of determining the potability and mentions a bore of 60 metres made at a difficult spot in which the water was found to be undrinkable—and another case where the water proved to be contaminated by the effluent from a septic tank but, being required for irrigation, was eminently suitable ! No guarantee had been given in this case so the dowser would not have been liable.

He mentions the kind of arrangement made by a dowser and contractor called Laugier. He would agree to sacrifice his fee if the quantity turned out to be less than that predicted but insisted on an increase if it was exceeded.

He points to the risks of too great precision in giving estimates. For instance the famous dowser Grisez (see Mager's *Water Diviners and their Methods*, p. 151), whose note paper was headed "Springs discovered, result guaranteed," had agreed to a fee of 5,000 francs (pre 1914). Water was found at a depth far greater than predicted and the cost of the bore to Grisez was 50,000 francs ! But he had earned his fee.

Notes et Documents. In this section there is an article by Colonel Stevelinck entitled "The Magic Chair which restores vitality and health" written after attending a lecture by Mr. L. E. Eeman at Brussels on his well known method of co-operative healing. A reader of the *Revue* who had not heard the lecture himself or read any of Mr. Eeman's books could not fail to get an utterly distorted view of what the method really is. To begin with Colonel Stevelinck seems to regard it as a secret and considers it a "mistake that a radiesthetic phenomenon should remain confidential." It is doubtful whether that much abused word "Radiesthesia" is in this case applicable at all and to accuse Mr. Eeman of secrecy in the practice of his highly successful method is absurd considering that it has been in use for 33 years and is described in detail in several books, notably *Co-operative Healing* (Muller, 1947). In matters of detail Colonel Stevelinck is no more accurate. He described the metal pads as condensers and the handles as solenoids and seeks to correct Mr. Eeman in his arrangement of the circuit ! It is to be hoped that a more correct description will be given in a future number of the *Revue*.

No. 28

The first article entitled "Contribution to the study of natural waves, beneficial, neutral or harmful" is by the agricultural engineer Georges Carrère. He states that his opinions are the result of his own researches, but that he has come to no definite conclusion. The waves which originate from the earth and its immediate surroundings called telluric waves have received little attention except from radiesthetists, whereas those originating from the stars, the sun and the moon have been the object of intense study by teams of scientists equipped with the most elaborate instruments.

Waves from the sky strike the earth with very feeble power, about 10^{-18} watts per square centimetre, which is why American institutes of astrophysics use immense antennae, spherical receivers a dozen metres in diameter. Apart from this stellar radiation there are the cosmic rays of unknown origin. Unfortunately this word is used by radiesthetists in a much more general sense.

The author has studied the effect of these waves from the sky from a biological point of view, using a large insulated antenna, consisting of a metal grille 2 m. wide and 50 m. long weighing 45 kgs. and therefore easily transportable. He fixes this network, with the long edges horizontal, supported by two light ropes of pure silk; the surface facing the centre of emission—sun, moon, &c. In the central point of the rectangle a short rod is soldered ending in a little hollow metal sphere to contain seeds, broths, or growing plants. The sphere plays the part of a condenser. As the earth rotates the ropes are adjusted so as to keep the antenna in the best position. Observations were made at different altitudes from 2,000 m. to sea level. Those of stellar waves were made on successive nights in clear weather but those from the moon were necessarily mixed with waves from the stars. The power of solar rays was dominating but he does not claim that any of the waves were pure and admits the possibility that waves of telluric origin may have had some effect.

Given this initial uncertainty the results obtained were :

1. Waves of stellar origin appeared to improve the health of plants. The improvement was transmitted to the next generation but no further; these observations were verified by experiments on seeds of beet, beans and young shoots of Macau artichokes.

2. Waves predominantly lunar when captured between the new and full moons increased the rate of germination in the seeds of radish, lettuce, lucerne and wheat.

3. Waves of solar origin deserve a more complete series of observations and if his time had not been limited he would have carried them out at different altitudes and during different months of the year. The improvements observed were in rate of growth, especially of peas and beans, and more plentiful and more savoury crops.

4. The effect of radiations seemed to decrease from 2,000 m. to sea level. Air appears to have acted as a filter as did vapour from water which on high ground caused considerable interference.

5. He did not register any harmful radiations judging from the examination of the broths. Yeasts and microscopic vegetable elements showed stimulation in their evolution.

He tried to apply the same principle to capture telluric rays. A thin plate of copper, 1 m. x 2 m., was laid flat in a hole 30 cm. deep with a short rod of copper fixed vertically in the middle, ending, as before, in a hollow sphere. The hole was filled in leaving the rod and sphere exposed. He put the plates in different spots, some at random and some on the advice of radiesthetists. Localities on a level stretch of good agricultural ground on uniform geological strata were chosen as likely to possess favourable characteristics, also the neighbourhood of a spring with an ancient reputation for healing. With an opposite intent spots were chosen on the site of geological disturbances with concentrations of lime varying roughly from 92 to 2 per cent. and in the

avenue of a park where all young trees had died within the year in spite of disinfection and the introduction of new soil.

The results were as follows :

1. The effects in the regular geological beds were hardly favourable. In the neighbourhood of the spring they showed an improvement in germinative energy and in quality of beans, peas and radishes, but not as good as those obtained by solar radiation.

2. On disturbed soil and at the place where the trees had died there was a decrease in the rate of germination of radishes and microbian life. Seeds of maize when sown produced an abnormal proportion of malformed ears. The growth of haricot beans was very irregular.

This seems to show that rays of a harmful character really exist. Nevertheless deductions must not be reached too hastily and further observations must be made, preferably by biological tests such as those described.

As regards the origin of telluric rays the author does not believe that rocks and minerals possess a characteristic radiation of their own, but his theory is that the radiation which the dowser undoubtedly picks up is due primarily to chemical action in the core of the earth which transmits radiation to the various strata in the crust in accordance with their dielectric properties.

The section of this number headed *La Libre Guérison*, the director of which is M. Louis Gastin, deals with three events of the greatest importance for the liberation of the art of healing, namely the formation of (1) The National Syndicate of the Sick, (2) The Autonomous Syndicate of Independent Doctors, (3) and the first annual session of the Congress of Medical Sociology.

As regards (1) resolutions were made regarding the use of vaccines, the protection of the patient against exploitation and the responsibility of the State, the main interests of the Syndicate being the right to treat a patient by any method and the right of a healthy person to protect himself from interference.

The Autonomous Syndicate of Independent Doctors was formed to complete the defensive and offensive organisation against state medicine demanded by the facts that : The Order of Doctors is merely an instrument of State medicine ; the medical syndicate forming the National Confederation have not been able or have not dared to defend the rights of the doctor who is loyal to the liberal traditions of his profession ; these organisations have combined to persecute practitioners possessing the State diploma of doctor of medicine for the "illegal practice of medicine." As regards (3) the Congress held in Paris on October 20th and 21st was supported by several eminent politicians and interesting communications were read by well known doctors including Dr. Doux who had been censured by the Council of the Order of Doctors for the use of radiesthetic methods.

"Remarks of independent doctors." Under this heading Dr. R. Moreau, of Rennes, has sent a communication describing certain episodes in his career showing how freedom of treatment was trammeled by convention. He is one of those who has been persecuted by the Order of Doctors for using radiesthetic methods.

There is also a contribution by M. Emile Christophe enlarging on the theme that "freedom to cherish (*soigner*)" is inherent in the "right to heal."

"Review of past and present apparatus for the control of radiesthesia." In this article Dr. Alex Dubourg distinguishes four types of instruments, gravimetric, electric, magnetic and electronic. Under the first he mentions the Eotvos torsion balance and the Hollweek-Lejay pendulum. Amongst electric instruments he includes the various instruments for finding the difference in the resistance of the sub-soil, such as those of O. H. Gish and W. J. Rooney in the U.S.A., of J. Eklund and H. Lumberg in Sweden and that of Schlumberger in France which has given excellent results. Another type of apparatus, the electroscope of Elster and Geitel, which has been used by radiesthetists, depends on the ionisation observable above a flow of water.

Magnetic instruments, the third class, depending on variations in the earth's magnetic field, have been extensively used by radiesthetists. Such are the double compass, the gerameter and the magnetometer. A type of the latter used in England and the U.S.A., known as the M.A.D., is towed by an aeroplane and registers the magnetic profile of the area flown over. The magnetic method of prospection is the most convenient for radiesthetists after the electronic.

This method depends on the production of an alternating field by one apparatus whilst another receiving instrument is moved about over the ground picking up the variations in the induced field. Frequencies up to 30 to 50 kilocycles have been used successfully.

The radiobiometer of Dr. Leprince is a short wave oscillator for detecting variations in the potential of different parts of the human body and is used as a control for radiesthetic diagnosis. De Vita's apparatus measures the ionisation of the atmosphere at low levels. Both these instruments were invented many years ago for the particular use of radiesthetists.

In the section *Bulletin Autonome de Radiesthésie Humaine*, M. le Gall, in an article "The radiesthetist and the scientist" discusses some of the reasons which contribute to the discredit of radiesthesia in the eyes of scientists, namely incorrect terminology, loose phraseology, lack of scientific method in experimentation, and failure to provide proofs.

A.H.B.

RADIESTHÉSIE POUR TOUS

NOVEMBER

p. 323. W. Servranx refutes the criticism of the orthodox fraternity that radiesthesia is unscientific and never produces anything new. On the contrary, he avers, its discoveries often precede those of orthodox science, as witness its discovery of the wave-length of a healthy human being being 8 metres. And it is radiesthetists who have been able to assert, for instance, that coffee keeps its aroma best in a box made of brass or copper, whereas iron is best for tea.

p. 325. Charles François describes an apparatus to assist in prospection. A witness of the object sought is placed inside a non-excited coil, and the apparatus (somewhat resembling a pistol) is turned round until the pendulum oscillation turns to gyration, when the direction of the object is ascertained. The apparatus is operated in conjunction with a 4.5-volt dry battery.

p. 327. Victor Mertens writes on the truth of teleradiesthesia.

p. 329. Divinatory plants. F. Servranx refers to a little book *Les Plantes Divinatoires*, by A. Rouhier, published in 1927 in Paris by Messrs. Doin, to discuss the use of plants said to have the quality of investing one with prophetic power. One plant, Ayahuasca, for instance, is said to have a special use for medical divining, whereby one soothsayer, by taking small successive doses, would have revealed to him in his sleep the disease from which a sick man was suffering. The Indians used another plant for discovering hidden treasure. One of them would drink the concoction and go into a coma. His comrades would lead him to places where they thought the treasure probably was, and he would almost always indicate the exact spot.

p. 333. According to Professor V. P. Filatov, all living animal or vegetable tissue puts in motion its maximum means of defence on the approach of death, whereby substances are liberated which have the peculiarity of maintaining and increasing its vital power. The professor even claims that these elements are found in the dead remains of animal or vegetable matter—earth, mud, manure, &c., and he believes that these substances, when introduced into an unhealthy organism, are capable of reviving functional activity and aiding its restoration to health. The author goes on to compare these phenomena with experiments he has made on the mummification and rejuvenation of a chicken's heart when placed under a structure of pyramidal form.

p. 335. Henri Souty discusses the meaning of the word "fluid" and its use when applied to radiesthesia.

p. 339. Advice is given for the benefit of beginners as to how they should come proficient in map dowsing. Constant practice is enjoined. Bureaux Servranx.

p. 341. Marcel Perreux considers that the process of finding the solution to a problem by dismissing it until the next day, so that the subconscious mind is able to supply the answer, is redolent of radiesthesia, and he suggests a simple method of stimulating the subconscious mind so that such solutions can indeed be determined.

p. 343. This is the tenth article by W. Herrinckx on the initiation to medical radiesthesia, and it deals with diagnosis from an anatomical chart. It is suggested that the chart should be orientated with the head pointing either north or east, with the operator facing the same way. Certain precautions are suggested for obtaining the best results.

p. 346. A letter from M. Roger Caro, Marseilles, tells how a girl taking part in an archaeological expedition employing radiesthesia discovered by radiesthetic means the site of an axe belonging to the bronze age. She had never done any dowsing before.

DECEMBER

p. 355. This is in the nature of a memoir by P. Bories on the life of Armand Viré, who died suddenly at Moissac on July 15th last. A translation has been printed above.

p. 359. Henri Vanderwaeren gives a number of cases to prove the truth of radiesthesia. Some of these deal with theft and in one case pupils at a technical school were having their clothes pickpocketed. In conjunction with the police the writer examined 53 samples of handwriting with the pendulum and by this means found three doubtful characters. The next day the thief was caught and made a complete confession. He was the most doubtful of the three pupils suspected

as a result of the pendulum tests. In a case of harmful earth rays the writer was asked to prospect the plan of a site where a gentleman of Tirlemont proposed to build a house. He discovered a harmful radiation which, according to other plans, would pass below a corner of the back of the house. Some months later the building was put up. The owner visited the writer and informed him that the walls at the back of the building were cracked from top to bottom, and the contractor had decided to pull them down so as to ensure that they could be eventually re-erected in sound condition. The walls were cracked exactly above the place where the writer had detected the bad earth radiation.

p. 361. C. François describes how solid metals are bathed in a cloud of electrons, whereas metalloids are bodies which will readily take up electrons, bodies which hardly ever possess free electrons themselves. Metals give out electrons, whereas metalloids will on occasion absorb them. He draws an analogy between radiations given off by metals or metalloids and diagrams of specific forms, some of which are reproduced in this article. Diagrams of square shape appear to have special significance. One diagram is said to act like a magnet, drawing to it radiations given off from bodies and those of written words, and capturing radiesthetic images.

p. 365. W. Servranx writes on the importance of sleep and its possible relation to good luck and personal events.

p. 368. In this, the eleventh article on "Initiation to Medical Radesthesia," W. Herrinckx describes a simple rule method for testing out organs, infections and for finding appropriate remedies. In a bibliographical note at the end of the article it is stated that the method described is very similar to that described by V. D. Wethered in his book *A Radiesthetic Approach to Health and Homoeopathy*, but in the method considered the operator faces East, with the 0 cm. end of his 100 cm. rule on his left (north) side.

p. 370. F. Servranx describes a number of simple experiments for the benefit of the beginner. Amongst other things he asserts that heat acts as a radiesthetic amplifier and facilitates radiesthetic experiments.

p. 373. "R.J.", although an amateur radiesthetist with no special training, is able to give three interesting cases where he has succeeded in general radiesthetic work. One concerns the finding of money, the second the effects of an underground stream, and the third how he was able to assure a neighbour, immobilised for nearly three years in a plaster cast corset, that he would shortly be able to work again—which he was.

p. 374. Charles François seeks to confound the detractors of radesthesia by mentioning three of his own successes. In one case he converted an architect to radesthesia by convincing him that he, Charles François, could, through radesthesia, supply him with all the necessary facts for the boring of a well in one of his properties 750 km. from Paris, including potability, depth, output, &c. The well, when sunk, gave complete satisfaction.

p. 375. J. Martial tells how, in his early days of radesthesia, six tubes of urine from patients in a hospital were given to him by a friend to see if he could discover with the help of a box of disease witnesses what their troubles were. He was disgusted to obtain a reaction for tuberculosis every time. It was only after pressure

from his friend that he admitted this, when it transpired that his friend's son-in-law, who had undertaken to collect the specimens and make a list of them, took all the specimens from the tubercular ward to save himself trouble.

p. 377. R. Jacquet writes on magic and astro-radiesthesia and the influences, both good and bad, to which we are continually subject. Out of a number of experiments one he mentions is that in which the photograph of a plain murderer is taken, which gives with the pendulum, say, 8 to 15 good gyrations (say clockwise) and 20 to 40 bad gyrations (probably anti-clockwise, one thinks). One then looks hard at the photograph, meanwhile making the sign of the cross with one hand over it (from top to bottom and from left to right). Over the same photograph (so it is stated) the pendulum will now give from 60 to 80 gyrations of good import (clockwise) and about a dozen gyrations anti-clockwise.

p. 382. Pierre Bories writes of the dowser's Christmas.

p. 383. This article comprises extracts from one sent to *Témoignage Chrétien* by Father P. Desbuquoit in reply to an article appearing in that journal on October 26th, 1951, strongly hostile to radiesthesia.

p. 385. This article discusses the intellectual pursuits of the radiesthetist. *L.R.P.T.*

p. 389. Writing of the twelve Schussler salts used frequently in the home, R. Richir quotes practitioners as to their value and regrets that there is not more comprehensive literature on the subject published in France.

p. 391. Henri Meier refers to an article appearing in *Illustrierte Woche* for October 20th, 1951, on cancer and earth rays and quotes multiple cases of cancer found to be associated with bad radiations coming from the ground.

JANUARY, 1952

p. 3. An account of map reading with the pendulum by Joyce McIntyre, published in the last December number of *Radio-Perception*, is reproduced.

p. 7. Victor Mertens continues his articles on teleradiesthesia.

p. 9. "Apollonius" describes how water can be magnetised for therapeutic purposes. A jar with a wide mouth should be three-quarters filled with water and a not too powerful horse-shoe magnet fitted in the mouth with the two poles pointing down into the jar by means of a piece of cardboard. The magnet need not be orientated and it should not touch the water. The jar should be placed in a cardboard box or in a cupboard for about three hours, after which the water will remain strongly magnetised, if put away in a box or cupboard, for eight days, but will lose nearly all its magnetism in two months. The water can be magnetised again by the same method. The water loses its magnetism through heat, and the action will be destroyed if the water is heated to 60° C. Dosage with magnetised water should be carefully administered, as with other remedies. For general internal use, as a tonic, digestive or mild laxative, a teaspoonful of the water should be taken twice a day *before* meals in a wineglass of water. It should never be taken in a hot liquid or in spirits (which accentuate the action too much). In the case of illness the doses can be increased after the first few days. Several complaints are mentioned which

can be helped by magnetised water, including rheumatism, and it has an action on such organs as brain, spleen, bladder, skin and kidneys. It is said to soothe the nerves and, employed in weak doses, will normalise arterial tension. Doses can be adjusted by pendulum. The warning is given that you should never (especially in grave illness) drink magnetised water just before lying down.

p. 12. Roger Barbier quotes *Grand Memento Encyclopédique Larousse*, 1937 edition, to the effect that Galileo used the pendulum for diagnosing fevers. With one hand he felt the pulse of his patient, while with the other he adjusted the length of a small pendulum until its frequency of oscillations synchronised with the heart beats.

p. 13. Radiesthesia and children's education. It is suggested that the pendulum can be employed to determine the health, character, tendencies, interests and aptitudes of the child. *L.R.P.T.*

p. 17. F. Servranx considers how we can benefit by choosing the nature of our surroundings with the pendulum—as to colour, patterns, pictures, furniture, and so on.

p. 19. The beginner is advised as to what are his requirements before he can legitimately attempt a search through radiesthesia for lost objects. *L.R.P.T.*

p. 20. It is considered that important radiesthetic research or work done in consultation is more likely to succeed than experiments of no particular importance, because the mind of the operator is more easily focused on the matter in hand. *L.R.P.T.*

p. 22. Pierre Bories writes on mental orientation.

p. 23. R. E. Espiau, of London, writes to say that in testing with anatomical charts for the condition of a person's organs, &c., he prefers plain black and white charts to coloured ones, despite the mental orientation of the operator, as the different colours used for different organs may upset the pendulum reactions.

p. 24. Henri Souty writes at some length on Father Lebrun, a noted radiesthetist of his day.

p. 29. This is the twelfth article on "Initiation to Medical Radiesthesia" by W. Herrinekx.

p. 31. Henri Meier refers to the case (described in the November 11th, 1951, number of the journal *Quick*, published in Munich) of a Catholic priest who is a skilled radiesthetist and who prescribes homoeopathic remedies for people from letters, handkerchiefs, or articles of clothing.

p. 32. The death is announced of Dr. Alfred Roux, of Vichy, a pioneer of medical radiesthesia.

V.D.W.

ZEITSCHRIFT FÜR RADIÄSTHESIE

No. 4. JULY/AUGUST, 1951

This is a special number of the *Zeitschrift*, almost entirely devoted to discussions of the connection between zones of influence and pathological phenomena, contributed by Dr. Hartmann, a medical practitioner. Engineer Obernedler also contributes a four-page note on the position of the professional water-finder.

Dr. Hartmann has written a six-page article entitled "My earth-ray investigations—the net-system" and a 20-page article on "The importance of the pathogenic zones of influence in medical practice," besides one plate to illustrate the net theory.

Elaborating his ideas on the "net system" he begins by mentioning an observation of his own which the reviewer has not noticed, but which could easily be checked by any car driver. A translation of his words runs as follows:—"When a light rain falls in the evening after a hot day one can observe, particularly at night when travelling by car, a series of grey flowing streaks. This is particularly noticeable on tarred or asphalt roads." He says that these streaks are seen to form a network of lines with an average distance of *one metre* apart.

From this he develops the idea of the "net-system" of lines of influence. He thinks, like many other people, that the character of the zones determined by these lines have a great effect on the health and life of living beings, perhaps in 25 per cent. of cases, and he claims to have produced great effects by various means, such as by special apparatus, and changing the position of beds.

The above theory, which he has elaborated in the shorter of his two articles, is, of course, not new in principle; but his longer paper is of great interest, in that he gives a large number of instances, including both successes and failures, of experimental practical work with neutralising apparatus of his own, by moving patients' positions and by use of a special apparatus called the *Phylax*, which is advertised on the back cover of the *Zeitschrift*.

He is strengthened in his belief that radiesthetic causes are at the root of many diseases by his conviction that the dowsing faculty is present in all men, with such good or bad effects as such a sensibility may produce.

He then follows with his detailed accounts of treatment of different patients, tuberculous, cancerous and with a wide range of less serious complaints. Some of these cases he has treated by simply changing the bed, others by making circuits with copper strips and other devices of his own, and others with the *Phylax*, which last he says he has installed in some 60 cases in his practice. In the main he seems, from this account to have been successful, but he has had his failures.

On the whole he has been favourably impressed by the *Phylax*. He warns his readers, however, not to expect too much in every case from use of this instrument; although he himself intends whenever possible to make use of it where other means of therapy are ineffective. He thinks that the examples he has shown should stimulate the curiosity of an attentive reader, and add further corroboration to the reality of radiesthetic effects in curative practice.

Nos. 5/6. SEPTEMBER-DECEMBER, 1951

This double number contains an account of the proceedings of the 3rd annual congress of the German Society of Dowsers, held at Detmold from the 31st August to the 3rd September last. It contains also a list of contributions to the *Zeitschrift* during 1949, 1950 and 1951, and shows a full-page reproduction of the members taking part in the congress.

The accounts begins with a review, by the official reporter of the Society, summarising the lessons to be learned from the congress. He is disappointed at the lack of interest shown in the pendulum, and thinks that this may perhaps be due to the very different and uncertain ideas of the causes of the phenomenon.

The proceedings were opened by Dr. Franz Wetzel, whose opening speech, describing the work of the Society, shows that it has a very high degree of organisation. It has been divided into three sections: e.g., a scientific section, a professional section of rod-diviners, and a professional section of pendulum-diviners. The two professional sections are divided into beginners, competent dowsers and masters of dowsing. The scientific section has in hand besides current investigations, the careful examination of all apparatus devised by the professional dowsers. The members of this scientific section are assisted in their researches, and publications, by the council of the Society.

Papers of general interest to dowsers were then read by Dr. Wust, Dr. Hartmann, Dr. Petschke and others. The first three are all medical practitioners.

The number also contains short reports from other parts of Germany, such as the South German congress in Ratisbon (*Regensburg*) in which some 100 members took part for a period of two days in July, and the provincial congress for Wurttemberg-Baden at which some 70 members appeared. The Society seems to be very much alive.

It is of interest to note that in this number it has been found necessary to issue a warning to members to observe the utmost caution in the use of so-called neutralising apparatus. In the previous number, also, devoted as it was to the pathological aspect of zones of influence, the editor found it necessary to warn readers that although "during the operation of neutralisation a certain apparatus may be mentioned this must not be treated as a special recommendation for this type but purely as giving scientific details of the instrument in question."

C.S.T.

RIVISTA ITALIANA DI RADIESTESIA

MAY, JUNE, JULY, AUGUST

The first two pages, by Pio Ceppi, of Lucerna, who was taught by the late Abbé Mermet, show the immense economic importance to Italy of developing her underground reservoirs of water, oil and methane. The writer has traced these from maps and charts in many places and stresses the need of experienced radiesthetists co-operating with the scientists who are exploring this imperfectly known richness of the country.

pp. 3-7. Account of the Indian girl Shakuntala Devi and her wonderful mathematical powers as exhibited at the Roman University early in 1951, and before the Italo-Indian Committee in the presence of illustrious mathematicians. The Editor describes how she twice, without hesitation, corrected a calculating machine, or rather its operator, who was working out the sixth power of a number, saying that the number given was not an exact power. The third attempt was approved by the girl! The nth root of a number like 874976322951 is child's play to her. She revels in numbers of thirty digits and knows the answers at once. To read a number consisting of millions of

millions requires a least a second. The girl, seated with her back to the blackboard, turned round at a given sign and gave out the required answer without delay of even one second. How is this done? the Editor asks. Does she possess some key to the solutions or is it, as she says herself, a case of pure intuition? In this case, those who practise radiesthesia possess a faculty of the same type—direct intuition of the reality, without intermediate reasoning.

p. 8. An interesting article on "Human Radiations and Youth" by the Editor. It concludes with the observation that there seems to be a reciprocal influence, between the two extremes of youth and old age, which is of the respiratory order: that expired air contains not only a hundred times more carbon dioxide than inspired air, but also a personal biological note, a *something*, which is similar to a hormone. In ancient Greece and Egypt, searchers after rejuvenation were advised by their physicians to associate over a prolonged period with young people and children. And in modern times an American author has shown by statistics that the most promising candidates for longevity are teachers in elementary schools—people who for hours every day live in the same atmosphere as the young.

pp. 9-11. "My Night in the Great Pyramid" is an extract in Italian from Dr. Paul Brunton's book *A Search in Secret Egypt*.

p. 12. An account of how spiritual emotions, notably fear and anger, can have an injurious effect on bodily health.

p. 13. "Medical Radiesthesia" by Valeria Brizi Peretti refers in the first place to an article in *Prediction* of April, 1951, which goes to show that sceptics among the scientists are beginning to recognise that there is something important in radiesthesia, whose experts both by elaborate instruments and by the simple pendulum can diagnose bodily disorders. The second part of the article quotes Harry Benjamin's *Health in Two Bodies*, the second body being the etheric body which has been written up frequently in the *Rivista* in recent years.

p. 15. "Photographing the Past" is a résumé of the work of George De La Warr and his associates in the Delawarr Laboratories at Oxford which has already appeared in this Journal.

p. 17. "Natural Nutriments" is a translation by Valeria Brizi Peretti from the work of Dr. N. S. Hanoka, of U.S.A. The beneficent medicinal action of twenty-three foodstuffs is listed; milks, bran, vegetables and fruits.

p. 18-23. Here is a long pathetic account of a sincere and capable Italian lady—exponent of radiesthesia and her unfair treatment while working out prolonged experiments proposed by an unbelieving Doctor of Economics, who did not approach the subject with an open mind and who certainly needed lessons in politeness. A man would have thrown him downstairs.

pp. 23-28. From the September number of *Metapsichica* is quoted the second portion of an article by Dr. G. B. Quaglia, entitled "Forms and Organisers." The first four paragraphs run thus:—

"The concept of 'organiser' in biology has had from the beginning a rather vague signification.

What was meant by organiser was a determinate part of an embryo which preceded the formation of another part of the same embryo.

Thus it was convenient to regard, for example, the endoderm of an amphibious embryo as the organiser of its ectoderm.

[This is an article for embryologists and expert students of cell-structure and morphology, and the biological 'field' in relation to the etheric body].

pp. 33-34. Account of postwar radiesthesia in Germany.

pp. 36-40. Chapter one of a serial by Valeria Peretti.

Accompanying this number of the *Rivista* is the eleventh Bulletin of *Cespera* (short for Centro Sperimentale di Radiesthesia). The Central Committee, which meets monthly, is composed of eminent scientists. The President is Signora Valeria Brizi Peretti and the Director Dr. Enrico Vinci, Editor of the *Rivista*.

The first few pages record experiments carried out by members and collaborators, and papers read at conferences. Dr. Vinci, who at previous meetings had dealt with the Chinese symbol, the Ying-Yang, with its two portions of black and white equal in perimeter and area, showed that it has radiesthetic vibrations analogous to those of the different colours, according to the graduation, greater or less, of the black and the white with respect to each other. Then a case containing a Ying-Yang and coloured discs was given to each one of a number of experts in order to carry out individual experiments at home on chromatic correspondence. Later on, it is hoped, the results will help to give a definite value to each graduation of the Chinese symbol.

The second experiment arranged by the Director was to locate the position of a magnet in an adjacent room where it had been previously concealed. A plan of the room was provided. One group worked out the exact position mentally, that is, without the aid of another magnet. The other group agreed upon a position in the centre of the room, which was the wrong answer.

The third experiment was conducted by the President. She had received pieces of stone from the Great Pyramid of Cheops, sent by Dr. Galetti a collaborator of the *Cespera* residing in Egypt. Thirteen of the scientists present undertook to observe and record the reactions and sensations which the stone produced, each one working without communication with any of the others.

One member of the group, who used the rod instead of the pendulum and who did not handle the sample, reported trembling of the arms, perspiration and augmented heart-beats. The others noted the oscillations of the pendulum, in some cases these were E-W; in others perpendicular to the person. Negative reactions were got by one observer over the angles of the stone and a clockwise movement over the centre. One, a lady, reported sensation of great cold. All the others felt a sensation of heat with various degrees of formication, or wave-like sensations extending to sub-cutaneous tissues in some cases.

Then followed a demonstration by the Healer, Pascal Visconti, of his second apparatus for measuring human emanations. This apparatus he hopes to perfect in such a way as to be available in a non-expensive form. At the next conference he proposes to show how human radiations meet with resistance from the waves given off by all forms of matter.

Professor Filonardi, in another conference, told the story of *Petroleum*, illustrated by coloured diagrams showing how the oil is obtained.

This was followed by a very full treatment of *Water* by Dr. Vinci, in which he gave a summary of ancient and modern methods of water divining and the various instruments used to-day in research as to depth, output and potability. Harmful rays resulting from currents of water; their different effects on some insects such as ants and bees, on plants and on sensitive humans. Water in the living plant is not the same thing as terrestrial water, for it results, to a great extent, from chemical reactions within the cells and tissues. Water is like a phonographic disc which registers and retains emanations; hence the safest recipient from a hygienic point of view is the ancient *terra cotta*, or glass.

The President, in an address on "Radiesthesia and Woman," showed the beneficent results in the home where the mother appreciates radiesthesia.

Under the heading "Radiesthesia as it really is," Professor Filonardi delivered an impressive lecture, the headings of which are given:—Preparing for an investigation; the appliances: samples, pendulum, polarity, solenoids, magnets, colours, &c.; the intellectual faculty gives rise to electrical vibrations; mental direction, involuntary in the subconscious, voluntary for a given research; interference caused by the volition of others, or by a pre-conceived idea; the sensitive worker in action; the feet as contacts with forces geophysical; the hands as a capturing organ; the eyes as the principal organ of perception; the body, not only as a conductor and transmitter, but possessing a zone of action of its own. Material things, forms, colours and impulses are waves of energy which the worker in radiesthesia can capture. And, finally, applications of this science to the search for water and minerals, to the investigation of chemical energy, to veterinary work, to plant life, to medicine and to curing even at a distance.

On pages 19 to 24 there is a full report of the theme, "Radiesthesia and Love" as treated by the President, Valeria Peretti Brizi at a later conference. She was accompanied by Signora Pia Moretti who had recently returned from research work in Scandinavia and who gave her impressions on Nordic love. She also interposed remarks and questions during the discourse which called forth from the lecturer many learned and convincing replies that took in their stride the results of research workers in many countries linking up love-waves with Biology, Physics and Psychology. And yet these results do not penetrate the sublime secrecy which surrounds love. For this secret is one of "syntonisation" as Italians call it. Love may be regarded as the marvellous resonance of the waves of two beings into a single vibration: the vibrations of the body and those of the spirit. Perfect love is the blending of both, the antithesis of self-love.

Following demonstration of the effects on humans of sound and colour waves—including a digression on wearing apparel—the lecturer pointed out, quoting Alexis Carrel, that just as envy, hatred and fear can provoke organic changes and even diseases, so love in its widest and universal sense can work miracles, and this by means of prayer. Her concluding prayer was for love among the nations, that love which Dante represents as moving both sun and stars.

B.B.C.

BOOKS AND APPLIANCES

The Editor would be glad to hear of anyone who has a complete set of *Journals* to dispose of. A copy of *The Physics of the Divining Rod* is particularly required.

Miss M. D. Corlett, of 84 Holland Road, London, W.14 (Western 7099), wishes to dispose of a **LANG EARTH BORER**, consisting of:—

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and 40 feet of steel rods in three-foot sections with patent couplings and pins, complete in wooden box.

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Suitable in ordinary soils and soft rock. Can be used for boring holes for posts, or for taking soil samples, or by dowsers for checking findings.

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* * * *

Copies of *Elementary Radicesthesia*, 3/-, and hand-turned wooden pendulums, 3/-, can be obtained from F. A. Archdale, 3 Wayside Read, Southbourne, Bournemouth. Also the *Pendulum*, a monthly review of Radicesthesia, subscription rate 20/- per annum.

* * * *

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* * * *

The "Link" divining rod described by Mr. Guy Underwood in his article on Spirals and Stonehenge (*B.S.D.J.* 62, Dec., 1948) can be obtained from him at Belcombe House, Bradford-on-Avon, Wilts, price 8/- post free in U.K. Reprints of this article are available at 2/- each. Reprints of 10 Essays and Lecture, 15/- the set.

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Price list and working instructions regarding Rules of Radicesthesia, Turenne's guaranteed indicating Witnesses, his Radium Ionic Health-Broadcasting Unit, water-purifying Catalyzer, Earth Ray Protection device, and other Continental inventors' appliances are obtainable from "Animal and Plant Studies" (Mr. Noel Macbeth), Fivehouses, Stock, Essex.

From the same source Correspondence Courses (stencilled papers with illustrations) are available; separate Courses on divining fundamentals, medical methods, Continental dowsing technique, map-reading with assessment of depth. Mr. Macbeth's "Beginner's Bulletins" (a development of *Pendulum Play*) are obtainable at 10/- post free, the set of 11. Write for free Notice "How to do things in Radicesthesia."

* * * *

Copies of *Dowsing* by Pierre Béasse can be purchased from the Markham House Press Ltd., 31 King's Road, S.W.3, for 12/- post free. The Schumfell radio-magnetic detector described in the book can be purchased by members from the author, 37 Rue Rossini, Nice, A.M. France

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Members requiring any of the books or appliances mentioned above should apply direct to the address given, and not to the Assistant Secretary.

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